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ESTABLISHED 1887



A Buddhist monk engulfed by tear gas during Sinhalese protests on Tuesday in Colombo.

Sinhalese Riot Over Tamil Pact

19 Die on Eve Of Gandhi Visit To Sign Accord

By Seth Mydans New York Times Service COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — At least 19 persons were killed Tuesday and more than 100 injured when the police fired into crowds opposing the planned signing of an accord on Wednesday to end racial violence in Sri Lanka.



Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d during a break in testimony on Tuesday.

Meese Backs His Inquiry

Says He Didn't Suspect North of Lying Earlier

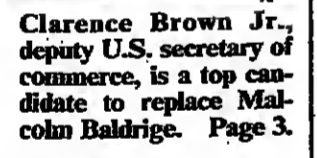
The Associated Press WASHINGTON — Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d told congressional investigators on Tuesday that he had not suspected that Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North was lying in November when he detailed his activities relating to the Iran-contra affair during a Justice Department interview.

Kiosk Bulgaria Leader Urges Shake-Up

BELGRADE (Reuters) — The Bulgarian Communist Party leader, Todor Zhivkov, proposed on Tuesday a political shake-up and constitutional changes to promote self-management and democratic reforms, the official BTA news agency reported.

Pera Targets Banks

President Alan Garcia is calling private banks to help to his economic program, proposed the nationalization of Peru's banks and credit institutions. Details, Page 9.



Clarence Brown Jr., deputy U.S. secretary of commerce, is a top candidate to replace Malcolm Baldrige. Page 3.

GENERAL NEWS ■ Iran vowed to attack American and Kuwaiti targets in the Gulf if the two nations persist in aiding Iraq. Page 2. SPORTS ■ Britain's Laura Davies won the U.S. Women's Open golf title in a playoff with American JoAnne Carner and Japan's Ayako Okamoto. Page 15. BUSINESS/FINANCE ■ Shares in privatized BAA rose 46 percent in their first day of trading in London. Page 9.

Saudi Teams Find A Minefield in Gulf

By Molly Moore Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Saudi Arabian teams have discovered a minefield in the same area of the Gulf where a reflagged Kuwaiti supertanker hit a mine Friday, accelerating fears over the lack of plans for protecting future Gulf convoys, Pentagon officials said Tuesday.

Reagan Sees Progress on Arms Accord

United Press International WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Tuesday that "the climate is now receptive to a historic proposal" as the superpowers appeared to move closer to the global elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles.

Iraq Downes Syrian Jet

Nora Boustany of The Washington Post reported from Beirut: Iraqi anti-aircraft batteries shot down a Syrian MIG-21 that had strayed into Iraqi airspace Tuesday, impeding attempts at rapprochement between Damascus and Baghdad.

South African Military Claims To Have Killed 190 in Angola

Reuters WINDHOEK, South-West Africa — South African-led security forces said Tuesday that they had killed 190 nationalist guerrillas and Angolan soldiers during a raid in southern Angola.

Soviet Rejects Pledge On Pershing Missiles

By Jim Hoagland and Gary Lee Washington Post Service MOSCOW — Soviet arms control officials ruled out on Tuesday any compromise at the Geneva negotiations over 72 Pershing 1-A missiles in West Germany, insisting that the United States must destroy the weapons' warheads as part of a superpower accord to eliminate theater nuclear weapons.

Black Dissident Slain

Eric Mxolise Mtonga, the black leader of an anti-apartheid group of the territory, ruled by South Africa in defiance of the United Nations.

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Are the 'Lazy French' Going Belly Up on a Full Stomach?

By James R. Crate and Axel Krause International Herald Tribune PARIS — The French, surely one of the planet's more self-involved people, are in a national funk this summer over their standing in the world.

And Raymond Barre, the conservative former prime minister who is considered a frontrunner in next year's presidential race, seems to be building a campaign around the warning that France is in imminent peril of being overtaken by Italy as No. 4 in the West's pantheon of economic powers.

It is by no means over and, in many ways, is just beginning compared to Italy," Mr. Frasca said. Still, it is not foreign observers but the French themselves who need convincing. That may be a job.

When it comes to working, Mr. Scherr concluded, the French don't. The hourly break, the two and a half hour lunch, the long weekend, the traditional August grandes vacances — together, he says, they add up to more leisure time and privileges for the French worker than for any other industrial worker in the world.

The conclusions of "Lazy France" have since been echoed elsewhere. According to a study that was just released by Saint-Gobain, the recently denationalized

VIENNA — In an effort to rescue Vienna's outdated museums from further decay, Austria's cabinet council approved a financing package Tuesday worth 1.6 billion Austrian schillings (\$12.7 million).

The plan will allow the Kunsthistorisches Museum to install climate-control equipment, which is desperately needed to prevent further damage to many of the museum's masterpieces of European painting.

Iran Warns Kuwait And U.S. of Attack if Aid to Iraq Persists

GENEVA — Iran vowed Tuesday to attack American and Kuwaiti targets in the Gulf if the United States and Kuwait persist in backing Iraq in the seven-year war.

"Any country which supports Iraq is subject to our retaliatory measures," Iran's foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati, said at a news conference. "In the past we have showed restraint, but in future we will not."

He said this meant military strikes against American targets in the Gulf and "certain areas in Kuwait."

The United States and Kuwait are helping Baghdad by shipping Iraqi oil through the Gulf, he said.

The recent U.S. decision to increase its military presence in the region and to escort Kuwaiti tankers flying American flags put Washington clearly in the Iraqi-Kuwaiti camp, he added.

Mr. Velayati also laid down a hard line against France, saying that French diplomats in Tehran would suffer the same treatment as Iranian diplomats in Paris.

The two countries severed relations earlier this month and surrounded each other's embassies with security forces.

France wants to question an Iranian interpreter, held up in its embassy, about terrorist bombings

France Says Fleet To Remain in Port At Least One Day

PARIS — Defense Minister Andre Giraud said Tuesday that a French aircraft carrier task force, now on standby, would not be sailing for the Gulf in the next 24 hours.

Asked if the ships would sail within 24 hours, Mr. Giraud said: "That is out of the question. I have already said that the alert was a precautionary measure."

France is holding the aircraft carrier Clemenceau and two frigates on 24-hour alert for possible duty in the Gulf or Middle East. Mr. Giraud has maintained that the naval alert, announced Sunday, was a precaution, but previously he said it was probable the fleet would sail.

The defense minister's comments appeared to indicate a lowering of tension between Paris and Tehran. The governments have been locked in a four-week dispute over an Iranian Embassy interpreter's refusal to be questioned by the French authorities seeking information on a wave of terrorist bombings in Paris last year.

French commentators have interpreted the alert as France's way of showing Iran that it will not be intimidated by extremist groups in Lebanon that are issuing threats against French interests.

in Paris that killed 13 persons and injured more than 150.

Iran contends that the interpreter, Wahid Ghorji, has diplomatic status, which France denies. In response, Iran has accused a French diplomat in Tehran of espionage and other charges.

"Whatever our diplomats receive in France, the French diplomats will receive the same treatment," Mr. Velayati said.

He accused France of supporting groups involved in acts of "terrorism" in Iran and of providing sophisticated weaponry to Iraq.

Mr. Velayati was in Geneva to address a 40-nation disarmament conference at the United Nations European headquarters.

He told the conference that Iraqi attacks with chemical weapons continued and that at least 100 people had been killed and 3,000 were injured in a recent gas attack on the town of Sardasht.

In Moscow, meanwhile, a Soviet official said that a first deputy foreign minister, Yuli M. Voronov, would visit Tehran and Baghdad soon as part of efforts to end the Gulf war.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said that Mr. Voronov's trip, his second to the capitals in the past month, was for a continuation of consultations with the Iranian and Iraqi governments.

Iraq Rejects Partial Truce

Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq said Monday that his country would not accept either a de facto or a partial cease-fire in the war.

He also declined to make clear whether Iraq would continue to refrain from attacking ships in the Gulf while the United Nations seeks a full-scale peace.

Following a 90-minute meeting with the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, Mr. Aziz said that anything less than a "comprehensive" end to the fighting, including ground warfare as well as attacks on shipping, would benefit Iraq.

"Iran should not be given any prize for its policy of intimidation and blackmail," he said.

Iraq has not attacked Gulf shipping since July 15, five days before the UN Security Council resolution calling on both sides to end the fighting.

While Iran is deemed unlikely to accept an end to what Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has declared a holy war, some U.S. State Department officials have expressed hope in recent days that Tehran would wind down the war in unspoken, or de facto, fashion if Baghdad does the same.

"A de facto situation is not acceptable to Iraq," Mr. Aziz said following his meeting with Mr. Shultz. He said Iraq should be required to formally accept the UN resolution demanding an end to the war.



Heidi Larson: "I'm supposed to be drawing conclusions, but the diversity makes me want to turn the whole thing around."

London's Punjab: Leaving Hatreds Behind

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

SOUTHALL, England — The scholar seems more street-smart than bookish as she barges in with all the trust of kin and kin on the bumble homes of what she calls New Punjab in Old England, speaking Urdu and checking on the children, the health, the love lives of the families who are the stuff of her scholarship.

A branch of the Rana family discloses that they are giving up and going back to Pakistan after more than a decade. So Heidi Larson, unashamedly omnivorous for a Fulbright scholar, quickly approaches the two young daughters — her initial points of entry to the family's lives — and offers to go on a final sad tour of the neighborhood before they move to the ancestral land they know less well.

"We'll take pictures of what you want to remember about Southall," she tells them.

Out on the streets, the scene is at once humble and exotic; pedestrians in bright saris in crowds dotted with the turbans and imperious beards of Sikh men moving past a hick-front setting of stolid attached houses and small garden patches.

This Punjab is new if only because the murderous conflicts that chronically engulf Hindu, Moslem and Sikh have been left back in the old Punjab, and to such an extent that a visiting scholar must wonder why. Residents can only answer that this place is far from the past.

Under the gloom of a typical English day, life seems honestly uncertain in this simple community on the western edge of London, a busy, thriving transplant from the Indian subcontinent that headed to England, moving from trickle to torrent, after the partition of the

Punjab at the independence of India 40 years ago. The colorful Hindu, Islamic and Sikh outfits are wisely bolstered by British wool sweaters as Miss Larson moves from one house to another, children announcing in the doorway, "It's Heidi."

She pops in on Hindu temple and Islamic mosque, draws a smile from an old Punjabi grandmother who looks perpetually chilled and

Life seems honestly uncertain in this simple community, a busy, thriving transplant from India that followed the partition of the Punjab 40 years ago.

rather lost as she squats by the family's new video player machine. Miss Larson is there to check on the beautiful Shamsah, a Southall-born granddaughter whose new husband, a first-cousin groom by family arrangement, is being kept in Pakistan because of Britain's tightened immigration laws.

"It's all a bit sketchy," said the dark-eyed Shamsah with the decidedly nasal pertness of an English girl's speech.

"I wonder about all this," Miss Larson said later, moving past the bright mangoes that outsell the British berries in the Southall street markets. "I'm supposed to be looking for patterns in life, to be drawing conclusions, but the more I come here it's the diversity that makes me want to turn the whole thing around."

Miss Larson, 30, is an anthropologist and photographer from the University of California at Berkeley who has mined the family life of Southall for a year to do a doctoral

thesis and a book on how the new generations of Punjabi-rooted English people find their way in this very insular nation.

She must soon start writing, but she obviously would rather keep dropping in on the hundreds of friends she has made in Southall and listen more to what they have to say, rather than risk the conceits of generalizing about these ever more special individuals.

There are occasional violent echoes of them in London, and there were anti-police riots in Southall in the 1970s. But, community veterans emphasize, that even these saw a joining of Hindu, Sikh and Moslem in common complaint about anti-Asian bias in England.

There are new problems, such as the street-gang phenomenon that interests Miss Larson — the swaggering Holy Smoke and Tooti Nung gangs. Beyond the community fear of their thuggery, the anthropologist can wonder about the impulse of territoriality and what it demonstrates about the young generation taking root.

There seem to be many doctoral theses as interesting people on the streets of Southall, and more keep coming, although not at the rate that once saw Aileen Rana's house at 47 Abbott Road a round-the-clock sanctuary for Punjabi newcomers. "My house was so near the airport, everybody was coming in and we had to help," said the originator of what is now called the "Heathrow connection" — the focus on Heathrow Airport as a source of jobs and community outlet for the Punjabi newcomers, whose Southall settlement now exceeds 50,000.

Miss Larson hesitates to draw overly optimistic conclusions, but she finally sketches an outline of New Punjab: the other day, it begins with her 10-year-old friend, Saima, who explains Southall this way: "Everyone used to live in India because Pakistan wasn't built. And then this man made something called Pakistan, and then my parents went there to live. That's how they got separated from their village and everything. Half of them said some of us should be Moslems, some of us should be Hindus, some of us should be Hindi, English, like that."

WORLD BRIEFS

Greece Cools but Landslide Hits Italy

SONDRIO, Italy (AP) — Tons of rocks, earth and mud swept down mountainside on Tuesday and buried three Alpine villages that had been evacuated after recent flooding. The authorities said one person killed, six were injured and 24 were missing.

The landslides, more than a mile wide (about two kilometers), struck an area near the Swiss border in the valley of Valletta, which was hit by flooding and mudslides that claimed 19 lives in northern Italy last week.

Meanwhile, Greece cooled off Tuesday after an eight-day heat wave that killed nearly 800 people in Athens and the port city of Salonika, scorched farmland throughout the country.

Temperatures in Athens dropped from 40 degrees centigrade (104 degrees Fahrenheit) on Monday to 28 degrees centigrade (82 F). Residents streamed back to the city. More than 120,000 of the city's million residents had fled to beaches and schools last week to avoid the heat, according to the police and coast guard authorities.

German Pilot Faces 3-Soviet Charge

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Matthias Rust, the young West German pilot who flew a light plane on a moonlit night from Helsinki, Moscow in May, will face three separate charges at a trial, a Soviet investigator said Tuesday.

The investigator, quoted by a West German Embassy spokesman, said the charges were illegal entry into the country, violation of flight rules and malicious hooliganism. The next seven months facing Mr. Rust, 19, 10 years in prison.

Earlier Tuesday, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said there was no question of Mr. Rust's guilt. "Over the government of Federal Germany does not deny his offense," he said.

Massacre Sparks Port-au-Prince Riots

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (Reuters) — Riots flared here Tuesday as criticism mounted over the government's handling of a massacre in remote farming district that left at least 200 dead and hundreds wounded.

Troops fired tear gas at several hundred demonstrators who threw stones, shouted anti-government slogans and set up barricades of rocks and burning tires in the capital city. There were no reports of injuries. The rioting ended a week of calm in Port-au-Prince following more than a month of anti-government strikes and demonstrations that left at least 100 people dead.

In the bloody battle last Thursday night, hundreds of peasants demanding land reform clashed with troops employed by the landowner near Jean-Rabel, about 140 miles (225 kilometers) northwest of Port-au-Prince.

Afghan Troops Fail to Halt Guerrillas

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Soviet troops are digging in just west of Kabul after Afghan forces apparently failed to halt advancing Mujahideen guerrillas, Western diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

From July 6 to 9, Mujahideen guerrillas overran as many as six Soviet Afghan posts and inflicted about 600 casualties, according to the sources. They also said that Soviet troops were massing southwest of Kabul, making a second attempt at destroying the insurgents' base.

The guerrillas, using anti-aircraft missiles, are reported to have scored minor successes in the past two months. According to the sources, the Soviet troops have been seen digging trenches and stringing barbed wire in the Paghman basin, about 15 miles (24 kilometers) west of Kabul, with tanks and armor positioned on the high spots.



Juan Ponce Enrile at a Manila news conference Tuesday.

Enrile Says Aquino Is Silencing Foes

MANILA (UPI) — An opposition leader, Juan Ponce Enrile, accused the government Tuesday of trying to silence its political foes and said he regretted having helped to install President Corason C. Aquino.

Mr. Enrile, leader of the opposition Grand Alliance for Democracy, said the failure to seat him in the Senate pending an election recount and the decision to file corruption charges against him were part of an Aquino administration effort to eliminate opposition in the new Congress.

"The voice of the opposition in this country will not be silenced," Mr. Enrile said at a news conference. His remarks came the day after new members of the House of Representatives and the Senate took office, marking the formal return of democracy to the Philippines after 15 years of authoritarian rule.

Greenspan Backed to Replace Volcker

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Senate Banking Committee unanimously approved on Tuesday the nomination of Alan Greenspan to succeed Paul A. Volcker as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

The panel also approved, 17-3, the nomination of David Ruder, a Northwestern University law professor, to head the Securities and Exchange Commission. Both nominees now go to the full Senate, where confirmation is expected.

Mr. Greenspan, 61, is a widely respected economist who headed President Gerald R. Ford's Council of Economic Advisors.

TRAVEL UPDATE

The captain of an Aer Lingus Boeing 737 carrying 117 passengers said a helicopter crossed the runway on which he was preparing for takeoff at Dublin Airport on Monday. He said the helicopter then moved off to the left and the takeoff was completed without delay.

A technical snag delayed the start of London's fastest train service on Tuesday. A spokesman said it will run without passengers until it can provide a trouble-free operation. The service links the financial district with the former docks area in East London. (Reuters)

In Exchange for Its Oil, Kuwait Gets Luxuries and People

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

KUWAIT — At a smart hotel here, it is possible for a person of some wealth to be served Swiss food by a waiter from Southeast Asia consumed as an English fox hunter while a Polish trio plays string music of vaguely Viennese extraction.

Equally, in the shopping malls, whose air conditioning provides a respite from the heat of the Gulf, a person might also purchase smart-name luggage from France (\$8,000 for a traveler's cabin trunk), or a cellular telephone for a Rolls-Royce (\$54,000 for the telephone). There are also Swedish mink (if you can't afford it) and various furbles.

And, less equally, on Sunday evenings, between the shopping malls and high-rise buildings, large clumps of less well-heeled people gather outside the Roman Catholic Church. They are Goans and Sri Lankans, drawn to Kuwait by the siren call of oil money to perform the mental work despised by Kuwaitis, who now have part of their oil shipping under U.S. protection.

All of which goes to say that the equation in Kuwait, as elsewhere in the Gulf, is that the export is oil. Just about everything else is an import — people, too.

Of Kuwait's resident population of 1.7 million, only 600,000 to 700,000 are citizens. They are divided into categories of citizenship, the highest of which offers voting rights in parliament, which was closed indefinitely last year to suspend a faint movement toward democracy in a land run by the royal family.

The foreigners are many, including 400,000 Palestinians, 3,500 Americans working mainly in the

oil industry and tens of thousands from the Indian subcontinent, who come to Kuwait under a system called "sponsorship." Without which they would not be able to obtain a permit to work. The system has its wrinkles.

Thus, an Indian housemaid said, when her work permit was close to expiring, she went to the Kuwaiti

Saleh Selman al-Attar published a front-page announcement in the Kuwaiti newspapers the other day to offer an apology and to make a pledge. The reason was that a member of his family, along with another Kuwaiti Shiite Moslem, had been killed while trying to set up a car bomb outside the Air France office.

"If this accident was aimed at Kuwait and its people," the announcement said, according to an unofficial translation from Arabic, "then they have been judged by God. And if they were misled by some elements or factions, then we declare our support for all our people and for our emir and his crown prince and the Kuwaiti people."

This was the newest example of the well-chronicled unease that has come to divide Kuwait's Sunni Moslem majority from its 30-percent Shiite minority since the Islamic Revolution in Iran and the Iran-Iraq war built the pressures that confronted Shiite Moslems throughout the Arab world with a choice between faith and nation.

The two Shiites who died earlier

this month had disappeared last year on a supposed fishing trip in the Gulf. They returned saying they had been captured, then released, by Iran. In reality, the Kuwaiti authorities said, they had gone there for training in sabotage.

In contrast to the image that Shiite radicals are molded among the economically deprived people in Arab countries such as Lebanon, the two men were said to be middle-class individuals, working for the Kuwaiti airline and oil company.

That, too, sounded an alarm among the country's rulers, who are said to have been concerned that the material well-being of Kuwait, one of the richest nations in the world, had not been sufficient to place identity with the nation before identity of faith.

"Their commitment is unbelievable," said a Sunni sociologist.

The authorities' concern, the sociologist said, has been deepened by recent shows of Shiite defiance at Kuwaiti colleges where, for instance, in a confidential poll of 200 students, many said they supported Iran against Iraq in the Gulf war.

The authorities of Kuwait side with Iraq.

The survey offered anonymity to the respondents, the sociologist said, but many students insisted on signing their names, which showed them to be sons of Shiite families.

"That worried me more than what they said," the sociologist said. "It was a show of defiance."

The concern is one that worries other Gulf oil producers, notably Saudi Arabia and Bahrain.

Western diplomats say that, as Shiite activism has grown, turning into sabotage attacks, the authorities have begun denying Shiites sensitive jobs in the military and security apparatus, fearing that their allegiance lies with the religious leaders in Iran rather than the secular leaders in Kuwait.

"It causes resentment among the Shiites," the sociologist said, "but they are too frightened to speak up."

The English-language newspaper carried a comparative statistic the other day: Kuwait could still boast one of the highest per capita video recorder ownerships in the world.

But that did not cloak an underlying economic problem that has caused the authorities to cut back severely on recreational and prestige construction projects.

Kuwait may boast an ice rink and an amusement park and many high-rise buildings. But its economy, like those of other oil producers, has suffered from the downturn in world oil prices of the 1980s, although in a relative manner.

"Despite reverses suffered in the first half of the 1980s," said the latest assessment of the economy by the U.S. Embassy, dated April 1987, "Kuwait, with an oil-based economy, remains one of the wealthiest countries in the world."

Nonetheless, the assessment said, the per capita share of the country's wealth "slipped from \$11,670 in 1985 to about \$10,000 in 1986, or just half the 1980 high of over \$20,000."

"Some of the wealthier Kuwaitis are becoming new expatriates," said a British expatriate. "They've sold their private aircraft."

ARMS: Reagan Sees Progress

(Continued from Page 1)
Nations General Assembly opens Sept. 20.

In Geneva, U.S. arms negotiators, led by Maynard W. Giltman, presented their Soviet counterparts with new proposals that embrace the "double-zero" formula accepted last week by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in a sharp change of position for the Kremlin.

Mr. Reagan said the proposals contained two other "vital new elements" of interest to the Russians:

"There is still much to do in Geneva," Mr. Reagan said, "but I'm heartened that the climate is now receptive to a historic proposal of this type. The United States is proud to be in a position to make this proposal."

U.S. officials repeated Tuesday that the German missiles are non-negotiable and awaited clearer indications of how seriously the Soviet Union might allow the presence of those aging missiles to block progress toward an agreement.

Race Car Plugs Haig for 1988

WASHINGTON — In nearly 200 years of U.S. presidential elections, resourceful candidates have discovered innumerable ways to get their names before the voters. But Alexander M. Haig Jr., who is trying to rise above a low standing in the polls for the 1988 Republican presidential nomination, may have discovered a new approach.

Two weeks ago, at the Summit Point International Raceway in Summit Point, West Virginia, a car in the Evergreen Motors Grand Prix, driven by Denny Riga, was labeled "Haig — Leadership for America."

Aides to Mr. Haig, the former secretary of state, said the move was a test to determine the political potential of race-car sponsorship. Records show that Mr. Riga finished last in a field of 19 cars.

MISSILES: Soviet Rejects Pledge

(Continued from Page 1)
from a new Reagan-Gorbachev meeting.

He disclosed that the Soviet Union had given Secretary of State George P. Shultz a draft of such an agreement in April. The only formal American response thus far has been that the idea "is under consideration," he added.

The Soviet draft of "key provisions" of the principles that would govern future strategic and space negotiations included a proposal that the two nations draw up "a list of devices that can be launched into space and those that should be prohibited," Mr. Cherov said.

The proposal given Mr. Shultz also covered what the general described as Soviet willingness "to accept any verification system" to monitor nuclear tests if agreement can be reached on sharply limiting the size and frequency of the tests.

The United States has rejected repeated Soviet calls for a moratorium on testing, but has in the past indicated a willingness to discuss

In Italy, Goria Unveils A Five-Party Coalition

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Prime Minister-designate Giovanni Goria presented his new government to President Francesco Cossiga on Tuesday, offering a coalition of the same five parties that collapsed in bitter wrangling on March 3.

Mr. Goria, a Christian Democrat, succeeded in patching together the old coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals that Bettino Craxi, a Socialist, led as prime minister for a postwar record of three and a half years.

Mr. Goria had planned to meet with Mr. Cossiga in the presidential palace in the early evening but had to delay the encounter for two and a half hours because of last-minute squabbling among the coalition members.

He gave the president a list of ministers, who are expected to be sworn in on Wednesday. Then the new government faces confidence votes in both houses of Parliament.

Mr. Goria, who turns 44 on Thursday, will be the youngest prime minister in the 40-year history of the Italian republic. He has been treasury minister for the past five years.

Mr. Goria was given a mandate by Mr. Cossiga two weeks ago to try to form a new government. (UPI, Reuters)

Austria Appoints U.S. Envoy

VIENNA — Austria appointed Friedrich Hoesl, a diplomat and politician, on Tuesday to be its ambassador in Washington.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Congressional Visits To Soviet Promoted

The Federation of American Scientists says all members of Congress should visit the Soviet Union. The federation, with 5,000 members, is dedicated to ending the nuclear arms race, and its leaders say that such trips, while relatively inexpensive, would ease international tensions. They also are in favor of more members of the Politburo and the Supreme Soviet visiting the United States, but find that harder to influence.

The federation said 58 of the 100 U.S. senators and 157 of the 435 members of the House of Representatives have visited the Soviet Union. Jeremy J. Stone, federation director, told the New York Times that most legislators return from such visits with their attitudes changed: "The doves are disillusioned and the hawks are tranquilized."

"The doves sense the suffocation of a nation lacking intellectual freedoms," Mr. Stone said, and "are more vigilant in addressing Soviet motivations." The hawks "look for signs of strength and danger to America," he said, adding, "They see instead relative backwardness and an unmistakable fear of war. They come home fearing the Soviets less."

"These visits should lead the U.S. to be more vigilant," Mr. Stone said, but also should lead to less weaponry and more negotiation.

"The presumption that travel is suspect needs to be changed. It is a presumption that encourages men failing to visit our main adversary and competitor will be criticized for dereliction of duty."

Short Takes

Jeff Ross, a prosecutor in Harris County, Texas, has brought many a check forger to justice. He has his own checks imprinted with his picture in the upper left-hand corner with a complete physical description of himself beneath his address and telephone number. "Now," Mr. Ross said, "only a person with my looks and physical description can pass my checks. If all check owners would get this done to their checks, we would see a dramatic decrease in the amount of forgeries."

Corporate contributions to charity declined in 1986 by 2.5 percent, the first decline in 15 years, according to the Conference Board, a business research organization. With the exception of boyboys, William S. Woodcock, executive committee chairman of Primetec Corp., formerly American Can, told The New York Times that today's corporate managers are so engrossed with simple survival that "it be-



CARPENTER — Former President Jimmy Carter working on a house as part of a project for the needy in Charlotte, North Carolina. Volunteers plan to build 14 houses in five days.

comes positively un-American to look at anything but their own bottom line." Corporate giving has never accounted for more than 5 percent of private philanthropy; the overwhelming share comes from individuals.

A \$10 million study of Los Angeles smog had to be postponed last week for three weeks because the weather was too clear. More than 300 researchers, including several from overseas, packed their gear and went home. Unusually favorable weather conditions had reduced smog levels to such an extent that scientists said it would be better to wait until the air got dirtier. Barbara Turpin of the Oregon Graduate Center in Beaverton said, "I hate to complain about nice weather."

Noting the growing trend to dismantle barns and put them up again to be remodeled as dwellings in expensive suburbs, The New York Times signed in a nostalgic editorial that once upon a time, "barns housed hay. And tractors. Not to mention empty oil cans, tool boxes, sawhorses, worn pitchforks and worn-out chairs. In the furniture, the kind of magazines mothers didn't allow in the house (or at all), rolled-up rugs, spare tires, feed bags and, nailed neatly to studs and crossbeams, long lines of old license plates."

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

It's 'War' on L.A.'s Overheated Freeways

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — An increase in street and highway shootings here since mid-June has surged to a distressing level, with five separate incidents last weekend that left three men dead and two more slightly injured.

"It's a war out there," said Dr. Ange Lobue, a psychiatrist specializing in stress. The California Highway Patrol and local police have reported 10 roadway shootings since June 18, with a total of four dead and two seriously injured.

The pace of reported shootings has accelerated in the last week, culminating with three on Sunday. Medical and law enforcement authorities attribute the bloodshed to record traffic on southern California freeways, hot weather and Californians' love of their cars.

In the latest incident, the Los Angeles police said two men, Manuel Brown Avila, 28, and Angel Aguirre Barrera, 36, were found dead about 6:45 P.M. Sunday near Mr. Avila's car at a stop sign in Sylmar, a community in northwestern Los Angeles. A witness said a motorist shot the two men after Mr. Avila failed to move his car past the stop sign, although the police said they were also investigating the possibility that gang warfare was involved.

Earlier Sunday, two men were slightly injured when a man driving a sports car became enraged during an argument on the crowded Pacific Coast Highway in Santa Monica and fired several shots into a pickup truck. The police said one truck passenger received powder burns and another minor cuts from broken glass. Another bullet pierced a safety helmet being held by a nearby motorcyclist, but he was not injured, the police said.

The police in Alhambra, northeast of downtown Los Angeles, said men fired six shots from a blue pickup truck at another vehicle on the

Long Beach Freeway about 4 A.M. Sunday, leaving three bullet holes but no injuries.

The authorities said they had not followed up the Alhambra report, despite the general similarity between the assailant's description and that of a man who allegedly killed Russell Pirrone, 17, on Friday night in Pomona, 20 miles (32 kilometers) away. Mr. Pirrone was shot after pulling his Volkswagen in front of a blue pickup whose occupants complained loudly that he had cut them off.

"People take on a whole different personality behind the wheel," said Sergeant Mark Lunn of the Highway Patrol. The hot weather — Sunday's high was 31 degrees centigrade (88 Fahrenheit) — and heavy road congestion did not improve drivers' personalities.

Sergeant Lunn and Dr. Lobue noted that Californians often identify strongly with their automobiles. More than 1.5 million motorists in the state, about 7 percent of the total, have vanity license plates, a higher percentage than in any other state.

"A man's automobile is his castle," Dr. Lobue said. Such territoriality and the stress of congested highway driving can provoke violence, he said. The police and psychiatrists also say that publicity given to the rash of shootings may encourage some emotionally disturbed drivers to add to the statistics.

"The scams oow know that this is a crime

they can get away with, without even leaving a tire mark behind," said Paul Barrera, a Pasadena real estate broker who serves as regional coordinator for the Guardian Angels, a private crime-fighting group with seven local chapters. Only two of the 10 incidents have so far resulted in arrests.

According to the Highway Patrol, the series of shootings began June 18 on a freeway over the desert community of Newhall when three bullets from a passing truck narrowly missed a motorcyclist.

Two days later, on the Santa Ana Freeway near Santa Fe Springs, Rick L. Bynum, 24, was killed by a motorist with a .38-caliber pistol. Mr. Bynum's girlfriend, who was driving the car, said the motorist appeared upset that she had not pulled over to let him pass immediately after he signaled her with his headlights.

On July 18, Paul G. Nussbaum, 28, was shot in the neck after a dispute over the roadside right-of-way on the crowded Newport-Costa Mesa Freeway. Albert C. Morgan, a 32-year-old roofer, was later arrested in connection with the shooting as he and his wife tried to drive into a nearby fairgrounds. Mr. Nussbaum remains partially paralyzed and in serious condition.

The second highway shooting arrest occurred two days later after a Northridge woman pursued and wrote down the license number of a car whose driver allegedly fired three times at her and a male passenger. Lewis L. Meeks, 32, an unemployed carpenter, has pleaded not guilty to charges of attempted murder.

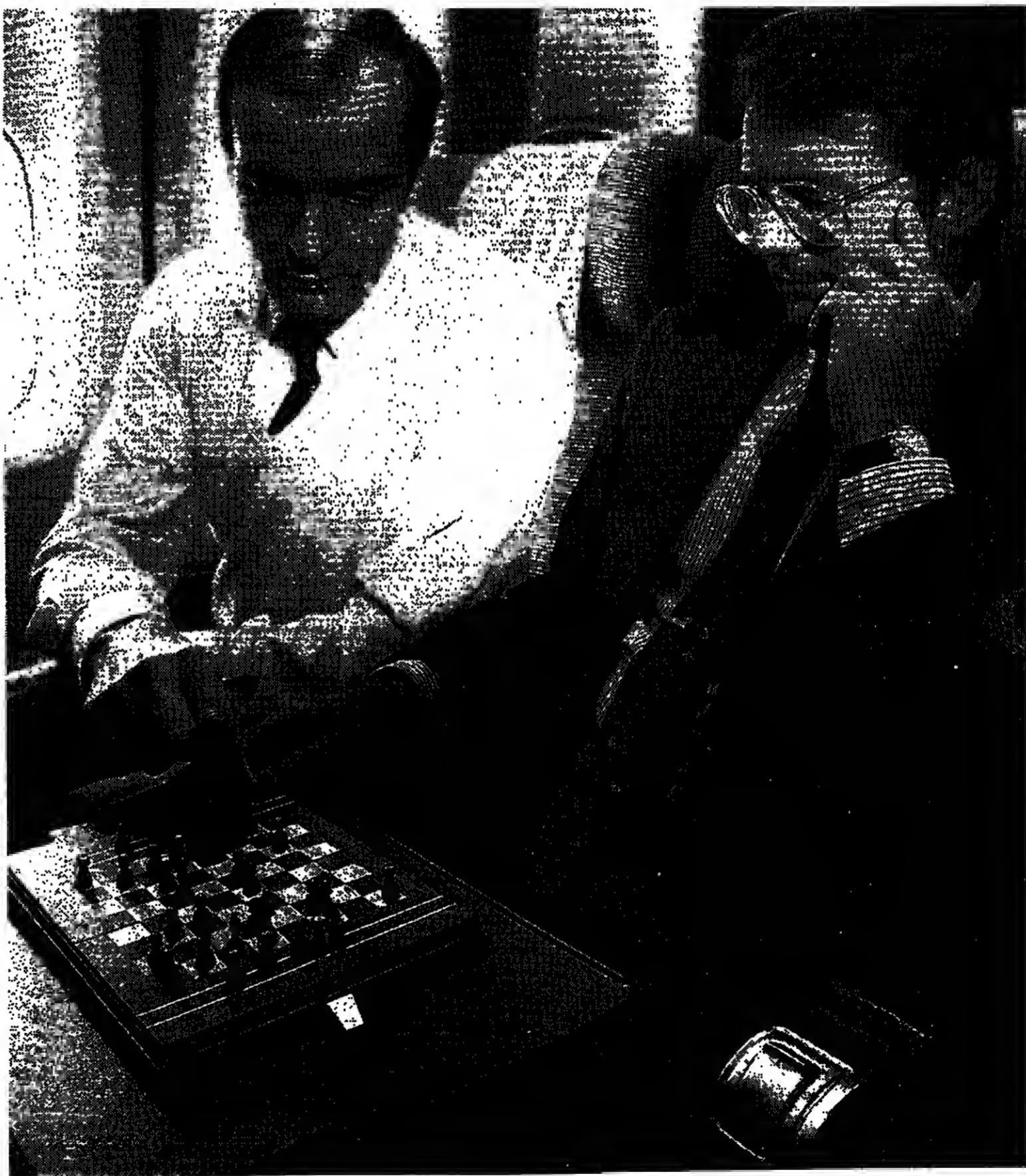
Sergeant Lunn said the police had previously handled incidents involving motorists who brandished guns during highway encounters but had never seen such a rash of shootings.

Dr. Lobue suggested that it might reflect an increase in competitive pressures, saying, "You see it in business, in increased litigation."

The bloodshed is attributed to record traffic, hot weather and Californians' love of their cars.

"You know when you've made a good move."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



White House Sifts Names For Successor to Baldrige

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The White House has begun winnowing names for a successor to Malcolm Baldrige, the secretary of commerce, who was killed Saturday in a riding accident. But it indicated there was "no hurry" to replace Mr. Baldrige, the first cabinet secretary to die in office in almost 40 years.

While the two primary candidates are already in the Commerce Department, a number of other well-known Republicans, both in and outside the Reagan administration, were mentioned Monday as potential candidates.

An administration official said President Ronald Reagan would not focus on finding a successor until after a memorial service for Mr. Baldrige in Washington on Wednesday and the funeral in Connecticut on Thursday.

"We're not going to be able to find anybody who's going to fill Mac's shoes," said James A. Baker Jr., 30, the Treasury secretary, in a tribute to Mr. Baldrige on a public affairs television program Monday.

Mr. Reagan and Vice President George Bush are to deliver the eulogies at the memorial service at the National Cathedral on Wednesday. Senator John C. Danforth, Republican of Missouri and an Episcopal minister, is to officiate.

In the meantime, one of the top candidates to replace Mr. Baldrige, Clarence Brown Jr., the deputy secretary of commerce, took over as acting secretary. Mr. Brown, an Ohio congressman for 17 years, became the second-ranking man at Commerce after he lost the race for governor of Ohio in 1982.

Mr. Brown said he talked briefly about the succession Monday with the White House chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr.

Another major contender for the post is Bruce Smart, the undersecretary of commerce for trade. He is favored by many business executives and some within the department because of his strong experience in enunciating administration trade policies, which will be one of the major tasks of the commerce secretary in the remaining 18 months of the Reagan presidency.

But Mr. Smart — like Mr. Baldrige, a former corporate chief executive officer — is not believed to have enough political clout in the White House to get the top Commerce post.

Moreover, there were reports that some administration officials felt he should not be promoted over Mr. Brown, a longtime Republican loyalist.

Among others named as possible replacements for Mr. Baldrige were Joe M. Rodgers, the U.S. ambassador to France; Lamar Alexander, a former governor of Tennessee; and two current members of the cabinet, Clayton K. Yeutter, the U.S. trade representative, and William E. Brock, the labor secretary.

Mr. Brock and Mr. Yeutter, however, both indicated through aides that they had no interest in moving into the post at Commerce.

One of the most important tasks facing a new commerce secretary is dealing with Congress on a trade bill, which is likely to emerge from a joint House-Senate conference early this fall.

Mr. Baker, the Treasury secretary, who played a lead role with Mr. Yeutter and Mr. Baldrige in working with Congress on trade legislation, said Mr. Baldrige had been "a very talented person who could help us substantially in working with Congress."

The death of Mr. Baldrige, he said, means that "others of us are going to have to work harder."

China Jails 8 Officials For Misuse of Funds

BEIJING — Eight Communist Party officials in Hubei Province have been expelled from the party and imprisoned for misusing public funds and taking bribes, the official English-language newspaper China Daily reported Tuesday.

Wang Bentao, director of the Transport Department in Huanggang Prefecture, and seven others were convicted of misusing 87,000 yuan (\$23,000) allocated for road construction, the newspaper said.

TO OUR READERS IN HOLLAND

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 **Lufthansa**

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Unprepared in the Gulf

After the tanker Bridgeton was damaged by a mine in the Gulf last week, the U.S. Navy's vulnerable escort ships lined up behind it in single file...

through the accident of having a cheaper sonar, is somewhat better able to detect mines. "I'm very thankful now that we managed to get out safely..."

Another Dictator Totters

The people of Panama gave a clear cry for freedom on Monday in a nationwide general strike. The strongman, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, seeing it coming, acted brutally to snuff it out.

He then sought to portray himself as a leftist revolutionary, then as the victim of a wealthy white minority's selfish concerns.

Let Pakistan Open Up

Pakistan invites ridicule with its protestations that it is not building nuclear weapons. The Pakistani government asserts that it had nothing to do with the attempt to smuggle 25 tons of highly specialized steel from the United States to Pakistan.

Pakistan promised the United States three years ago that it would not enrich uranium beyond the low level required to run civilian power reactors.

Other Comment

A Most Unusual Minesweeper To use a 401,000-ton oil tanker as a minesweeper does not sound the most brilliant development in naval warfare.

mildly, prepared to accept casualties. Armed American intervention makes an end to the war less likely. It increases the danger that the war will spread.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1988-1992 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

OPINION



The World Economic Train Enters a Dangerous Pass

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The central economic problem is not the next recession, but a prolonged slowing of the world's economic train. The way into the next recession, when it comes, will lead over territory so unfamiliar that we may not realize where we are headed.

By Lester Thurow This is the first of two articles. Foreign workers are dependent on the U.S. market for their livelihoods. When America cuts its trade deficit, they will lose their jobs.

economic pressures inside America. If the rest of the world slips into a recession, the United States must cut its balance of payments by importing less rather than by exporting more.

Bolivia's Debt-for-Nature Swap Sets an Example

PORTLAND, Oregon — Bolivia's commitment to protect some 1.6 million hectares (4 million acres) of forest and grasslands in the Amazonian lowlands of the Beni River in return for debt relief of \$650,000 signals a new and promising approach to two of Latin America's most pressing problems: the debt crisis and environmental degradation.

By Spencer B. Beebe and Peter W. Stroh Mr. Beebe is president of Conservation International, an organization that fosters biological diversity in developing countries. Mr. Stroh is chairman of the Stroh Brewery Company and a director of Conservation International.

Many African countries are a long way down that road, as are Haiti and, to a lesser extent, El Salvador. The vicious cycle diminishes both the diversity of life on Earth and the social and economic choices available to the vast majority of the world's rural poor.

'We Both Hear Only One Side ...'

LONDON — "I liked being in Russia and I liked the Russians I met, but when the train from Leningrad crossed into Finland, I felt as if I could breathe again," said Dara Hobbs, 15, of Wilmslow, Wisconsin.

By Richard Reeves must make, or have made for them, in governing themselves. My young friend seemed to be extremely insightful, self-confident and now, independent-thinking.

ines and purges of the Stalin years. The end of all our travels, T.S. Eliot wrote, is to come back to the place where we began and to know it for the first time.

NATO Needs A Touch-Up, Not Surgery

By Flora Lewis BRUSSELS — Lord Carrington has decided to retire as NATO secretary-general next year. The possibility to name his successor has been typically, Peter Carrington, former British foreign secretary, is too diplomatic to discuss the candidacies.

The latest wave of discontent was provoked by the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting in Reykjavik, which threw America's allies into a tizzy. Lord Carrington feels it is unwise now, although it left sore spots.

There is still no galvanizing thought, no real effort to look ahead, despite the clearly changing international landscape. It was only last year that NATO formally ratified a 12-year-old provision for a "seed bank" of nuclear options with weapons of increasing range, a high level of accuracy for these weapons, and that the supreme commander request authorization to use nuclear weapons if he deemed allied forces were losing "cohesion" under enemy attack.

Western generals could ask the Russians why they think they need so many tanks, and why they stock so much pipeline and so many emergency bridge sections if they are not contemplating an offensive. The Russian could explain what they see as threatening in Western dispositions.

Procurement, deployment, force structure and training presumably reflect each side's military doctrine. Talks could include a discussion of how the governments that participate seem able to synthesize their goals and the military and political implications of measures to which they are stuck in a mind rut.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: On Trial in Korea NEW YORK — [A New York Herald editorial says] Japanese justice is on trial before the world. Unjust, illegal, and utterly preposterous has been the conduct so far of the conspiracy trial in Korea, and there is no sign that any effort is being considered to change the procedure.

1937: Terror in Belfast BELFAST — Armed gangs of Irish Republican extremists spread terror along the Ulster-Free State border and in the heart of Belfast [on July 28] while King George and Queen Elizabeth were arriving for a one-hour state coronation visit. Just as in 1921, when George V and Queen Mary came to Ulster to open Parliament and extremists killed many people, a bomb at Dundalk today's royal visit was made the occasion for the violent reopening of the old wounds between the Free State and the Orangeism of the North. Queen Elizabeth and King George and Queen Elizabeth had passed over the occasional route on their way in Belfast's city hall, a scene captured in a bonded warehouse a quarter of a mile away from the flag-bedecked streets, during a huge explosion on the sidewalk. No one was hurt, however.

OPINION

When the Bridgeton Hit It, The Mine Exploded a Myth

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — If anyone, from the White House on down, thought the protective presence of U.S. Navy vessels would guarantee safe passage for reflagged tankers through the Gulf, the mine that exploded against the Bridgeton should have disabused them.

That explosion dramatized at the outset the high, probably unwarranted risks of this new American venture in the Gulf. Despite intensive mine-sweeping efforts by American, Kuwaiti and Saudi Arabian naval forces, the mine demonstrated what should have been evident from strong Iranian statements — that the convoys can and may well be attacked.

The incident raised, and during the very first convoy, the dilemma inherent in the reflagging scheme: whether and how to retaliate if Iran should attack.

It was not immediately established whether the mine was directed specifically against the American convoy that included the Bridgeton, a Kuwaiti tanker now flying the U.S. flag. The weapon could have been anchored in the sea lanes some time ago, or it might have floated into the path of the convoy. Such uncertainty may allow the United States to finesse the question of retaliation in this case, but the next time, or the next, that a ship flying the U.S. flag and under the supposed protection of U.S. naval vessels should be deliberately attacked and damaged by Iran — particularly if American lives were lost — retaliation would be unavoidable (unless President Reagan decided to withdraw U.S. forces, as he did in Lebanon). The question whether Mr. Reagan should have put U.S. flags, ships and lives in such jeopardy would be lost, at least for awhile, in the demands for a retaliatory strike.

But against what? With what weapons? And to what degree of destructiveness? A limited blow would all but surely invite new Iranian attack — which then would demand another American response. That is the sort of lethal leapfrog that helped draw the United States into a shooting war in Vietnam, as President Lyndon Johnson retaliated for attacks on American forces in South Vietnam with the "Rolling Thunder" bombing raids on North Vietnam.

In that kind of creeping war, both to protect U.S.-flagged ships and to retaliate when attacked, the United States soon would need airfields in Saudi Arabia. Its carriers cannot operate safely in the Gulf and would be too far south to provide the necessary planes, day in and day out, in the northern Gulf.

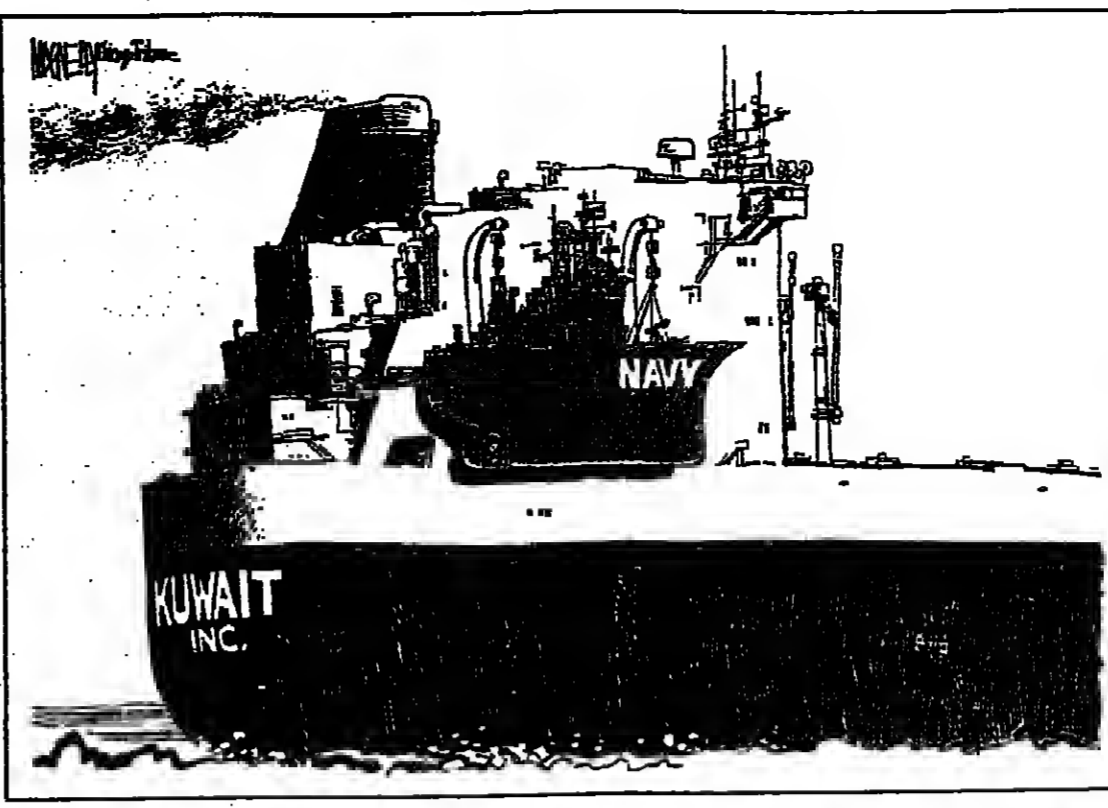
Saudi Arabia has given no indication that it would let the United States use its airfields for such purposes; the Saudis can imagine what the Iranian response would be if planes from Saudi bases should attack Iran. The Saudis want no part of war with Iran, and may fear that any U.S. use of their airfields would be taken in Tehran as an act of hostility.

If it is argued that Iranian attacks on U.S.-flagged ships in the Gulf would justify not just an occasional response but an unlimited American effort to knock out Iranian air and naval forces, that is to say the administration should be willing to go to war with Iran to carry out its reflagging policy. No doubt many Americans would like to hit the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini hard, but the consequences of such a war, aside from whether victory would be easily achieved, could be disastrous.

Would Moscow stand idly by while the United States asserted such power virtually on the Soviet Union's doorstep? Israel might not wish to see Iraq thus freed from its consuming war with Iran. The Third World would be embittered by a big-power attack on Iran. What about terrorist activities? Surely such a war would destroy the hopes for an Iranian-Iraqi peace that have been raised by a United Nations cease-fire resolution backed by both the United States and the Soviet Union.

It would be consoling to think that the Reagan administration had considered all these problems coolly and realistically and concluded either that they could be overcome, or that the European allies' need for Middle East oil, as well as the goal of "keeping the sea lanes open," outweighed the risks. Unfortunately, we know that the reflagging scheme was a hasty and reflexive response to the Kuwaitis' hints that they might turn to Moscow, thus "letting the Soviets into the Gulf" — though Soviet ships are there anyway, and any map of the region will raise the question why they should not be.

Besides, after the Iran-contra fiasco, how can anyone believe that this administration acts on sober judgment, or can separate its ideological nightmares and its dreams of glory from the hard facts? The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sri Lanka's Agony: The Reality Is Much More Complex

Paul Johnson, in the opinion column "Gandhi Plays a Dangerous Game in Sri Lanka" (June 18), presented the problem from the point of view of the most extreme, chauvinistic Sinhalese. It is true that many such Sinhalese believe the myth that they are a chosen race, Aryans selected by divine providence to protect a unique Buddhist civilization, and that they are threatened by Hindu Dravidian hordes from the Indian mainland spearheaded in Sri Lanka by the Tamil minority. But reality is much more complex.

The Buddhist Sinhalese, the writer says, are divided from the people of the Hindu mainland "by a deep chasm of religion, race and culture." In fact the religions are inextricably interwoven. Buddhism is a child of Hinduism. Sri Lanka's Buddhist temples are full of statues of Hindu gods.

And what of the "deep chasm" of race? The constant movement of peoples into, out of and through this island for thousands of years makes nonsense of this dangerous myth. What of the fishermen on the northwest coast who regard themselves as Sinhalese but speak Tamil? Like many Sinhalese, they are immigrants from Dravidian India. What of President Junius R. Jayawardena, whose great-great-grandfather was a Tamil immigrant? What of the millions of other Sinhalese whose origins are too mixed to be racially distinguishable?

A "deep chasm" of culture? The most superficial contact with Sri Lanka's culture reveals the striking similarity between the customs and lifestyles of the Sinhalese and those of southern India, notably the Dravidian state of Kerala.

About Iran? Stay Away, July 24) is that the Iranians come after you. Witness the hostage takings in Lebanon, the bombings in France and the recent car bombing of an opposition leader in London.

But Iran has a pressure point that Western leaders must have chosen to ignore, it is so obvious. To finance the war against Iraq, Iran must export all its crude oil through the Strait of Hormuz. It also has to import refined petroleum products and foodstuffs by sea to keep its war effort going.

A blockade of all shipping to and from Iran would quickly give Iran's leaders a choice: Either cease those activities Westerners find so objectionable (including interference with Gulf shipping) or lose the war.

Of course, such a blockade would require the silent consent of the Russians, but this should be possible to obtain. The Iranians might then find it to their interest to conform to accepted standards of international behavior. C.B. Geneva.

Snookered in Pocatello

I enjoyed immensely the articles on the fascinating game of snooker (June 30). But snooker is no stranger to America. I first learned to play the game in 1950 in a pool hall in Pocatello, Idaho, named Freddy's Sport Shop, where snooker tables outnumbered pool tables two to one. But you were dead right about the relative sludgies involved. The skillful in Pocatello played snooker; the crash-bang-slammers stuck with pool.

STEPHEN KLEIN, Uln, West Germany.

How to Deal With Iran

The problem in dealing with Iran as William Pfaff recommends ("What to Do

Be Firm in the Gulf

AT present, the greatest danger to Western interests is the possibility of an Iranian victory over Iraq, which would extend Iran's influence and encourage Islamic extremists elsewhere. The U.S. deterrent in the Gulf consists of naval and air assets, an area of clear comparative advantage, especially against Iran. The risk of all-out confrontation is low for that reason and the stakes important enough to accept it. The thrust of U.S. policy in the Gulf is to maintain pressure on Iran to disengage it from continuing the war. The task now is to carry out that policy with firmness while keeping the diplomatic doors open. — Michael Steiner, former U.S. ambassador to the United Arab Emirates and deputy assistant secretary of state, in The New York Times.

NOTES ON A CENTURY Reliving the Colorful Origins Of International Polo

By Eric J. Gertler

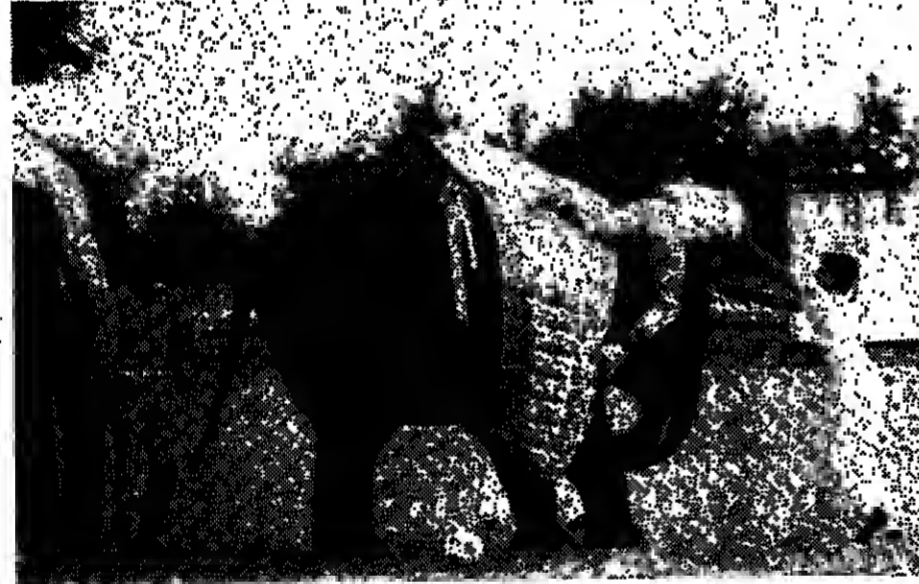
When James Gordon Bennett, Jr., the IHT's founder, visited England in 1876, he discovered a strange and fast-moving sport played on horses. Bennett didn't quite understand the rules nor the tactics of the game he soon learned was called polo. Then again, few did, for polo had only recently come to England from India. But the day's march fascinated him.

With a supply of mallets and balls, and a copy of the Hurlingham rules for polo, the eccentric millionaire returned to the United States, keen on sharing his newfound interest. The following spring, the first polo match in the United States was played at Jerome Park Racetrack in Westchester County. Bennett even captained one of the teams. Polo was born in the United States.

Bennett soon channeled his energy in other directions. But his initial push was enough to launch polo as a serious American sport. Less than a decade later, even as Bennett was bringing his New York Herald to Europe, a British polo team traveled to the United States to participate in the first polo match between these two countries.

On July 16, as part of its centennial celebrations, the IHT commemorated Bennett's contributions both to international journalism and international sport by hosting a polo day at the exclusive Royal County of Berkshire Polo Grounds. IHT Managing Director Robin Mackichan and his London team handled the arrangements.

The highlight of the day pitted an American polo team, chosen by the U.S. Polo Association, against a British team, fielded by the Berkshire Polo Club. Competing for the James Gordon



Champion show jumper Lucinda Green receives a helpful hand from her mount, or elephant driver, as she falls during the IHT elephant polo match. Photo: The Guardian

Bennett Centennial Trophy, the two teams seemed to replay their 1886 match, which was uncontestedly won by the British team. Indeed, an excerpt from the New York Herald's eyewitness account of the first match could equally well have described this summer's contest. "The American team individually rode as recklessly, and, they, if anything, displayed more individual dash and go but that ends the story. They lacked cohesion and the systematic play of their opponents rattled the ball wherever the striker listeth."

But anyone accustomed to polo knows that the game itself is only a small part of any polo match, for an appropriate backdrop for an elegant party. The IHT's recent match was no exception. Following a champagne luncheon for nearly 800 guests, the day's festivities began with the eloquent bagpipe music of the Pipes, Drums and Bagpipes of the 6th Queen Elizabeth's Own Gurkha Rifles. A different twist to the game—polo played on elephants—was seen before the

pony polo match. Although elephant polo is a serious, competitive sport in southern Asia, it had never before been played in England. As legend goes, elephant matches often accompanied pony polo tournaments nearly 150 years ago when England controlled India. Since 1983, Nepal has hosted the annual world championships of elephant polo. In England's first elephant polo match, the British national elephant polo team took on a celebrity team, which included such British stars as Dennis Wareham and Rula Lenska. Stuart Copeland, the former drummer of the rock group Police, played for the British national team. Although the game ended in a 2-2 draw, it was difficult to take seriously three-on animals pounding around a field after a 14-ounce ball. In fact, the liveliest moment of the match came when the show jumper, Lucinda Green, fell off her elephant and proceeded to score a goal by outracing the animals on foot.

Perhaps the most fitting description of elephant polo was that of a spectator who witnessed a recent game in Nepal: "It's like playing one-handed golf from the top of a double-decker bus with a puncture."

Marc Payne, co-captain of Britain's team, upholds the integrity of the game. "Elephant polo has got everything to offer. It's a healthy sport played outside that requires great eye-ball coordination," says Payne. Today, Bennett's name is most closely associated with journalism. Few remember that he introduced racing on yachts, balloons, automobiles, motorboats and airplanes to the world. As American polo historian Newell Bear writes, Bennett was "one of the most liberal patrons of sport our country has ever known." Who knows, had Bennett traveled to India in 1876 instead of England, the elephant polo match might have been the main event on July 16 and not just an exhibition.

This is the 25th in a series of messages about the IHT which will appear throughout the Centennial year.

If You Can't Pass or Kick It, Try Giving It a Good Whack

By Judson Gooding

PARIS — There are many degrees of misfortune, some severe, some trivial, but one sort that is particularly vexing for men is ineptitude in throwing and catching round objects. By this I mean balls of all sorts, and I suppose I should broaden it to include pointy-cudged leather-covered bladders and flat discs made of hard rubber. Men are supposed — expected — to be handy at passing and receiving these objects, and if they aren't, they get a pretty small hello around the locker room, not to mention a lot of other rooms. Where the vexation becomes a genu-

might not seem so grave an offense. Bicycle polo is not a game one takes up on a whim. It requires first persuading a number of others — preferably eight or ten — to come out and play, when many of them would rather be boating, on the golf course, fishing, or even reading something. Then you have to line up a large field, with goals at each end, and get permission to use it for this rather zany purpose. Then obtain a supply of sturdy but low-value bikes, plus a dozen short-handled polo mallets and a half dozen or so of the very special balls. Made of bamboo or willow root. All this I did, in my insane desire to try a game at which I had not yet been proved inept. We played. Soon my recruits were outshooting me — the founder, the captain! We went to an international tournament on Long Island, and under my inspired captaincy put together the worst score of the day, against a team of sinisterly professional-looking players from Chicago, who had matching uniforms and a traveling repair truck to fix their battered bikes. They even had substitutes!

Billiards seemed to offer some promise for one not blessed with Olympic-level coordination, since the balls stay on the table, or are supposed to, and shots can be planned as pure geometry, with as much time as is necessary to plot them. What could be more inviting for the nonathlete? But again, the old eye-hand coordination didn't work, even after — yes — buying a grand, huge old table so as to get plenty of practice, and working out on it for eight years. Another miss; another vexation. What it all comes down to is that, in the United States, you are supposed to be good at sports. Women do not have to be, though they must feel the pressure increasing, but men do. The tough part is that if you lack that fabled hand-eye coordination that makes good athletes good, there is nothing you can do; no amount of desire or training or conditioning or practicing will bring you very far up from your normal level of incompetence.

Of course, there are always other games to try. Perhaps marbles, or pelota — ... Pétanque? Croquet, anyone? The writer, a journalist and author living in Paris, is founder and co-captain of the Bedford (New York) Bicycle Polo Team. He contributed this confession to the International Herald Tribune.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Large advertisement for Marlboro cigarettes featuring a man in a hat and a pack of Marlboro 100's cigarettes. Text includes "Marlboro, the number one selling cigarette in the world."

French Magistrates Lead Anti-Terror War

By Julian Nundy
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — His name has been featured daily on television and radio news programs over the past month. But, although he is the catalyst in a major diplomatic crisis, little more than his name is known to the French public.

Only one photograph of him has been published. The picture, in the *Le Monde* magazine *L'Express* last week, was so blurred that the subject was unrecognizable.

The man is Gilles Bouloque, 37, a judge d'instruction, or examining magistrate, one of the investigators involved in France's fight against terrorism.

Mr. Bouloque's fame comes from his determination to interview Wahid Gerdji, an Iranian Embassy interpreter, about terrorist bombing attacks in Paris. His insistence on talking to Mr. Gerdji eventually led France to break diplomatic relations with Iran on July 17.

The embassy staffs of both countries are held up in their missions in Paris and Tehran awaiting repatriation and the French Navy in the Mediterranean has been put on the alert.

The situation has evolved slowly, with an accord allowing Italy to represent France's interests in Tehran and Pakistan to represent Iran in Paris, normally just a formality, taking until Monday of this week to conclude.

Now, Italy and Pakistan can start work for the return of the two nations' diplomats. But the fate of Mr. Gerdji and of Paul Torri, a

French diplomat accused of various crimes by Iran, is likely to be a major obstacle.

Mr. Bouloque's insistence on seeing Mr. Gerdji, who does not have diplomatic immunity, was at variance with an unwritten French custom of not allowing such matters, however serious, to damage relations with radical Middle Eastern nations.

But it is consistent with a counter-terrorist policy that has developed since the conservative government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac came to power in March 1986.

Much of the pressure for this new attitude came from magistrates themselves, angered by failures to deal adequately with suspects because of a lack of political will or because of interservice rivalries in the security forces.

In December 1985, one such magistrate, Alain Marsaud, called in an article in the newspaper *Le Monde* for a centralized service to handle all terrorist cases.

This service, the 14th Section of the state prosecutor's office, was created in September 1986 and Mr. Marsaud, 38, heads it.

In the meantime, Mr. Bouloque was investigating bombings claimed by a committee calling for the release of Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, a Lebanese guerrilla leader, and two other Middle Eastern prisoners. He was also involved in the Abdallah case itself.

Mr. Marsaud and Mr. Bouloque are two members of a small world in the Palace of Justice in Paris that is often fraught with danger.

Another, Jean-Louis Bruguiere, described in a recent book as an "ethnologist of terrorism," was the target of a failed bomb attack at his Paris home six months ago.

On Saturday, Mr. Bouloque charged two Lebanese suspects in connection with the 1986 attacks, which killed 13 persons and wounded more than 150. A total of 21 persons have now been charged, members of an allegedly pro-Iranian Moslem fundamentalist ring.

Mr. Abdallah received a four-year sentence on terrorist-related charges in Lyon a year ago. Then, in February, he received a life sentence for complicity in the murders of a U.S. and an Israeli diplomat and in a failed attempt on the life of the U.S. consul in Strasbourg.

In July 1986, after bomb attacks at Christmas and in the spring had killed two persons and maimed several others, according to a book on the subject, "The Secret History of Terrorism" by Charles Villeneuve and Jean-Pierre Paret, an Algerian emissary told French officials that Algeria had information that the attacks would resume if the second Abdallah investigation continued.

Five attacks over 11 days in September then killed 11 persons.

The U.S. Embassy, meanwhile, had protested the Lyon sentence and had become a civil plaintiff in the second case. While the French authorities said that the U.S. protest constituted interference, the move played a major role in bringing Mr. Abdallah to trial in February.

After the September attacks, the police sought one of Mr. Abdallah's brothers as a suspect. He held a press conference in his north Lebanon village the next morning to protest his inclusion, testing theories that the brother could have gone straight to Ory Airport after the attack, flown to Cyprus via Vienna and taken a boat to Lebanon, then undertook the same trip himself as far as Cyprus.

His conclusion was that the trip was possible but that it had not occurred.

On the eve of the second Abdallah trial, a magistrate was writing outside a Loire Valley farmhouse as the Direct Action urban guerrilla group. He was thus able to begin questioning when the suspects were under the shock of arrest.

The approach in both instances was typical of the activism that 14th Section magistrates show in their work.

As a result of their role, they are under constant police protection. Mr. Bouloque is said to have a retinue of six bodyguards.

There is little doubt that they could be prime targets for revenge.

Mr. Abdallah maintained throughout his questioning that he only had two foes: Israeli Zionism and U.S. imperialism. France, he said, was not an enemy.

But this, according to security sources, did not spare his interrogators. Mr. Abdallah, the sources said, told Mr. Bouloque and Mr. Marsaud when his questioning ended in December: "You are the two sides of the same coin: the American dollar."

Swiss Free Bombing Suspect

The suspect, who was not identified by name, left Switzerland on Tuesday for an unknown destination and was barred from re-entry, Mr. Hermann said.

He said that France cited the Lebanese in asking Switzerland for judicial help in the investigation of a bombing Sept. 17 in Paris in which seven persons were killed and 51 were injured.

Switzerland's refusal to extradite the suspect follows a threat in Beirut by a group calling itself the Green Cells that it will attack Swiss targets unless a Lebanese plane hijacker is released from a Geneva jail or if he is extradited to France.

The hijacker was arrested Friday after commandeering an Air Afrique flight en route from Brazzaville, Congo, to Paris.

The paintings are spotted with rice-paper bandages that cover cracks in the paint caused by changes in temperature and humidity.

Two of the finest Brueghels, "The Return of the Herd" and "Hunters in the Snow," should be restored immediately, according to experts. But Mr. Filiz, the director, says the museum lacks the facilities needed to restore the works.

The lack of facilities is endemic to Vienna's museums.

The Kunsthistorisches and its twin, the Naturhistorisches, which faces it across the Maria Theresian Platz, are prime examples. Entire collections in the natural history museum have no electricity and must be closed at dusk.

"Let's be honest," said Roman Herzog, one of Vienna's most respected art dealers, who has arranged the sale of several masterpieces to the museum. "The whole piece is falling apart. This is really just the beginning of what must be done. They also need more personnel and more money for the future.

And the real disaster is at the Albertina."

The Albertina Museum, on the Augustinerstrasse, diagonally across from the Vienna State Opera, houses what Mr. Herzog called "the largest, possibly most important collection of drawings in the world."

Unfortunately, because the museum has limited exhibition space and antiquated facilities, visitors see only facsimiles of the drawings, prints and watercolors by masters such as Schiele, Albrecht Dürer and Rembrandt van Rijn.

The newly allocated funds are not likely to end the Kunsthistorisches Museum's financial difficulties, Mr. Herzog said.

"Museums require tremendous amounts of money to acquire works, to maintain them, to keep up the facilities," he said. "In comparison to most of the major museums, ours are far behind. The Getty Museum is actually offering money to aid the Kunsthistorisches."

MUSEUMS: Austria Approves Funds to Rescue Art

(Continued from Page 1)

Naturhistorisches Museum. The second phase, from 1989 to 1991, includes renovations of the Kunsthistorisches, the Naturhistorisches and the Albertina Museum, at a total cost of 350 million schillings.

The museums' miseries have drawn world-wide attention and been a popular topic in "die Wiener Beisatz," the local biweekly, since the museum directors first made the problems public in May, after years of bureaucratic procrastination and unfulfilled government promises of money.

Chancellor Franz Vranitzky responded by commissioning a group of experts to study the museums' problems, which include staffing and organizational difficulties, as well as the physical deterioration of the various facilities.

Despite the public appeal for help, problems have persisted. On July 1, the Austrian Gallery in the Upper Belvedere Palace, which houses a number of major works by two fine de siècle masters, Gustav Klimt and Egon Schiele, did not open because of a staffing dispute between two government ministers. Crowds of bewildered tourists were left standing outside.

But the woes of the Kunsthistorisches, widely regarded as one of the world's most important art museums, have prompted the most reaction. Because of an array of structural problems — no air conditioning, many windows in disrepair, an antiquated heating system, no proper humidification system and inadequate restoration facilities — some of the most valuable works, particularly those painted on wood, have been damaged.

Art experts say the collection of 12 paintings by Pieter Brueghel the Elder is unrivaled. But several of

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division and warned of an eventual takeover by India.

Although the Sinhalese constitute a majority in Sri Lanka, a country of 16.5 million, the 15 percent Tamil minority is part of a far larger ethnic group including 50 million Tamils in southern India.

"The Sinhalese agree that this is a sellout, a complete sellout," said a man with a black flag.

When the police opened fire with small canisters of tear gas, the day's running battles began.

"It was peaceful," said one monk as he washed tear gas from his eyes. "We didn't do anything to them. We didn't even throw stones."

The city fell quiet Tuesday evening as the government declared a nightlong curfew, which it later extended through Wednesday.

SRI LANKA: Sinhalese Rioting

(Continued from Page 1)

which houses government offices and international hotels.

Near the central railroad station, when the rioters taunted the police, helmeted officers dropped to their knees and fired at them past burning vehicles.

The rioting began in the early morning when thousands of political supporters of the former prime minister, Sirimavo Bandaranaike, carrying small black plastic flags, joined 150 monks who sat on the street.

The men with the black flags halted passing buses and forced the passengers to join their demonstration.

Speaking through a hand-held microphone, the monks urged the crowd to protect the nation from

division and warned of an eventual takeover by India.

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NATO CHIEF REVIEWS TROOPS — U.S. General John R. Galvin, the new NATO commander, saluting an honor guard Tuesday on his first official visit to the Defense Ministry in Bonn. With him was the West German chief of staff, Admiral Dieter Wellershoff.

White House Says Press Seeks to Destroy Reagan

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

PORT WASHINGTON, Wis. — The chief White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, has asserted that "some members of the press" are trying to "destroy" President Ronald Reagan over the Iran-contra affair.

He also defended Mr. Reagan's decision in November to conceal information about the Iran arms sales on the ground that lives of American hostages and some Iranian captives were at stake.

"I frankly think that some members of the press are so hungry to try to destroy the president that they've lost all perspective," Mr. Fitzwater said Monday.

He was responding to reports over the weekend that odes of a White House meeting on Nov. 10 indicated that Mr. Reagan had avoided providing too much specificity of detail out of concern for the hostages still held in Lebanon and those Iranians who had supported the initiative.

"In doing so, he did not, we believe, intend to mislead the American public or cover up unlawful conduct. By at least Nov. 20, the president took steps to insure that all the facts would come out," Mr. Fitzwater's sharp response.

WALTER C. CHRISTOPHERSEN, 77, a retired General Motors field representative for the Middle East and Africa, died recently in overlaid park, Kansas, following a year-long illness.

Christopheresen retired from the LOCOMOTIVE PRODUCTS DIVISION of G.M. overseas operations in 1974 after 26 years service. His territory ranged from West Africa to Bangladesh and he had resided in Cairo, Beirut and Tehran.

Charles S. Draper Dies; Scientist Gave U.S. Lead In Air, Space Navigation

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Charles Stark Draper, 85, a pioneer in advanced guidance technology for aircraft and missiles and developer of the navigation system that steered Americans to the moon and back, died Saturday at Mount Auburn Hospital in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Described by his peers as one of the foremost engineers of our time, Mr. Draper was a longtime professor of aeronautics and astronautics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He founded MIT's Instrumentation Laboratory to develop his inventions applying gyroscopic principles for World War II gunights and for the guidance systems that made possible intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Howard W. Johnson, a former chairman of the MIT Corp., said, "His research created a whole new industry in inertial instruments and systems for airplanes, ships, submarines, missiles, satellites and space vehicles."

Inertial guidance is based on the familiar principle that keeps a child's gyroscope top from falling: a rapidly spinning wheel will resist forces working to twist it from the plane in which it is revolving. For his guidance systems Mr. Draper used three spinning gyros, each responsive to only one direction of motion — up and down, right and left and rolling. These gyros formed a basis for a self-contained system that remembers an object's course of flight and can measure changes in that course.

The system devised by Mr. Draper for the moon-bound Apollo spacecraft included telescopes, a sextant and a computerized inertial guidance device that told the astronauts where they were in space, where they were headed and how fast. Such data were used to direct all of the spacecraft's propulsion systems.

Doc Draper, as he was usually called, became a legend on the MIT campus almost from the day he arrived there as a student in 1922. A stocky man with a fighter's broken nose and a scrappy temperament, he was the kind of student who took professors on terrifying airplane rides to prove some point of aerodynamics. As a professor himself, he was a compulsive and creative tinkerer.

He was born in the small town of Windsor, Missouri. After two years at the University of Missouri, he transferred to Stanford University and earned a bachelor's degree in psychology in 1922, intending to become a physician. But on a trip East he visited the MIT campus in Cambridge, became fascinated with work in aeronautical engineering and decided to enroll. He learned to fly an open-cockpit biplane, earned another bachelor's degree, and then a doctorate in physics in 1938.

The following year, Mr. Draper became a full professor at MIT and founded the instrumentation laboratory. The group's first major achievement was the Mark 14 gyroscopic gunight for the navy, which made it possible for anti-aircraft guns to take accurate aim on attacking aircraft even while a ship was rolling and tossing.

Out of this research came the guidance systems for jet fighter planes and the Polaris, Poseidon, and Trident submarines, and missiles as well as key components for the Atlas and Titan rockets. In Draper's laboratory, the chief scientist in 1961, to develop the Apollo guidance and navigation systems.

Hugh Wheeler, Dramatist, Novelist and Screen Writer

NEW YORK (NYT) — Hugh Wheeler, 75, a playwright, novelist and screen writer who won Tony Awards for the hit musicals "A Little Night Music," "Sweeney Todd" and "Candide," died of lung and heart failure Monday in Monterey, Massachusetts.

He was a successful mystery novelist and also wrote or co-wrote 30 plays and saw four of them turned into motion pictures.

But it was his fascination with the 1957 Ingmar Bergman film "Smiles of a Summer Night" that proved a major turning point for him. The result was "A Little Night Music," which won six Tony Awards.

Tawfiq al-Hakim, 88, Egyptian Playwright

CAIRO (UPI) — Tawfiq al-Hakim, 88, Egypt's leading playwright and novelist, died Sunday in Cairo after a long illness.

Mr. Hakim was the author of more than 100 books, many of which were translated into English, French and Spanish.

"Diary of an Attorney in the Provinces" tells of his early years as an investigating magistrate in the countryside.

He studied law in France, but switched to literature and the arts. He recounted his encounters with Western culture in another book, "Sparrow from the Orient."

He borrowed Egyptian legends of the resurrection to tell of Egypt's 20th century awakening and attempt to catch up with Western civilization in "Return of the Soul."

● Other deaths:

Jim Bishop, 79, a former syndicated newspaper columnist and author of 21 books, including "The Day Lincoln Was Shot," Sunday of respiratory failure in Florida.

Leontasios General Dimitrios Oropodis, 66, an opponent of the military junta that ruled Greece for seven years, Friday in Athens. He was imprisoned and tortured for his opposition to the 1967 coup led by Colonel George Papadopoulos. Later, the junta exiled him to the Aegean island of Lesvos.

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U.S. Egypt Maneuvers Set

CAIRO — U.S. and Egyptian military forces will participate in maneuvers Aug. 15 to 20 dubbed "Bright Star 87," an Egyptian Army spokesman said Tuesday. It will be the fourth in the series of Bright Star maneuvers, which have been held every two years since 1981.

INQUIRY: Meese Says He Didn't Suspect North Lied

(Continued from Page 1)

notification of Congress for a brief period.

Questioned about his preliminary inquiry into the affair in November, Mr. Meese described conversations with Secretary of State George P. Shultz, the former head of the Central Intelligence Agency, William J. Casey, the former national security adviser, Admiral Pointdexter, and other high-level officials as he carried out Mr. Reagan's instructions to determine what had happened.

He told how his investigations came upon the diversion memo in Colonel North's files, and then described his own interrogation of the National Security Council aide.

Mr. Meese said he first asked Colonel North to describe the Iran arms sale activities of 1985 and 1986 without telling him he knew of the diversion memorandum. He said he then showed the memo to a surprised Colonel North, who conceded that the diversion had taken place.

Colonel North explained that \$12 million had been diverted directly by the Israelis to three bank accounts in Switzerland. Mr. Meese said, Colonel North then apparently concealed from Mr. Meese that the money actually was

INQUIRY: Meese Says He Didn't Suspect North Lied

channeled through Swiss bank accounts controlled by two North associates, Richard V. Secord, a retired U.S. Air Force general, and Albert Hakim, an Iranian-American businessman.

Mr. Meese said Colonel North also claimed not to have known that a November 1985 Israeli shipment to Iran contained American-made Hawk missiles until General Secord told him after the shipment was completed. In fact, according to previous testimony, Colonel North knew all along.

Throughout the Nov. 23 interview, Mr. Meese recalled, Colonel North was "basically forthcoming."

"He certainly didn't appear to be concealing anything," he added.

Mr. Meese began his testimony by reading a 17-page witness statement in which he emphasized his "limited role in the events" until November. He said he began his inquiry "plain and simple" to find out what the facts were and to report back to the president.

Questioning of Mr. Meese was led by Mr. Nichols, who began by asking the attorney general whether he had any knowledge that the Israelis had sold American-made weapons to Iran in the summer and fall of 1985.

As he has many times before, Mr. Meese said he was unaware of

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ARTS / LEISURE

Ungaro, Lagerfeld Reach New Heights

PARIS — The once dormant Paris couture is continuing on the upswing, with both Emanuel Ungaro and Chanel's Karl Lagerfeld delivering brilliant collections on Tuesday.



At Chanel, 18th-century theater curtain embroidery.

At Chanel, the collection was more Chanel than it has been in many a season. Although he did enough to change and update the style, Lagerfeld went back to the famous little Chanel suit.



Extravagance and opulence in Ungaro's sultry look.

An eclectic connoisseur of 18th-century art, Lagerfeld went back to antique documents and came up with several smashing embroideries — some so lavish that they have not been priced yet, de Castella said.



"Follies," despite some flaws, is one of the most richly rewarding treats in London.

The Magic of 'Follies'

By Sheridan Morley International Herald Tribune LONDON — At a time when virtually all other London musicals are about scenery or nostalgia, the magic of Stephen Sondheim's "Follies" (at the 37th Theatre) is that it takes both these elements to pieces and puts them under a spotlight of considerable cynical doubt.

Written more than 20 years ago and originally staged on Broadway by Hal Prince and Michael Bennett in a 1971 production, which had as its inspiration a press photograph of an ancient Gloria Swanson standing amid the huddled rubble of the theater where she had first been discovered, "Follies" is a broken-backed and still oddly unfinished account of a group of ex-Ziegfeld girls coming together after 30 years for a reunion in the ruins of their old home.

For London, on a scaffolding set by Maria Bjornson that often threatens to be more eventful than the plot, director Mike Ockrent has had to find some local equivalents to the original American mix of ancient Broadway and Hollywood legends. Thus we get Leonard Zips as a master of ceremonies from "The Good Old Days," Adele Leigh from the Vienna Woods, Pearl Carr and Teddy Johnson from seaside sing-alongs, and Maria Charles from "The Boy Friend."

So, too, does the fact that although Sondheim has written four new songs for this London premiere, most seem to belong in "Company" rather than replacing some strong originals here. But none solves the surviving difficulty of the second half, which is that James Goldman's reworked plot still runs out at the intermission.

Worldwide Entertainment advertisement for 'What's the Crazy Horse?' featuring a woman in a horse costume and promotional text.

heartbreaking "Losing My Mind" that reach the pitch of the recent concert performance.

The rest of a company of 40 get to stand around a lot, and after three hours we are left with the realization that although a much-revised Sondheim score has failed to find a perfect theatrical framework, it is still musically and lyrically one of the most richly rewarding treats in town.

It is also, of course, a musical about the death of the musical, and the continuing fascination of the show is the way it marks a crossroads in Sondheim's writing. "Follies" starts out as one of the well-made plots that might not have disgraced his great tutor and father-figure Oscar Hammerstein, but along the way it slides into the kind of concept evening that points to such later scores as "Merrily We Roll Along" and "Sunday in the Park With George."

From being an external study of several lost lives and careers, "Follies" grows into an internal examination of the nature of memory and nostalgia for which, in a series of solo turns that make up the second half in vaudeville format, the principal characters go back inside themselves to create interior monologues set to some of the most hauntingly brilliant of all Sondheim's songs.

There are numbers here that still can and do tear your heart out, but as a whole, the new "Follies" is somewhat softer and more resonantly cheerful in dealing with the latter-day lives of its survivors. Instead of, as in the original, a man going quite literally into a breakdown during a song of self-discovery, we have a weary acceptance that in the end bad marriages can be saved or at least endured while people never quite manage the changes they most seem to desire.

either in themselves or in those they most love.

I have in the past been more than a little doubtful about the National Theatre's regular habit of staging the plays of one of its own resident directors, Peter Gill, especially when these often turned out to be poetic tracts of remarkable dramatic inactivity. But "Mean Tears," now in the Cottesloe repertoire, richly deserves its place there. A play about two gay lovers and the three other people who try without much success to adapt or kidnap their interlocked lives, it is in Gill's own production a blend of bleak and spare but achingly powerful study of lust and loneliness among men and women supposedly equipped to deal with such social irrelevances.

This is a romantic drama that intelligently and movingly captures a clenched English intellectual world of lost friendship and sexual treachery, a world peopled by characters who have all the emptiness of a dead bottle of vodka.

But what sets Gill apart is his ability to reduce everything to the bare boards of Alison Chitty's setting: one of his central characters (a sturdily anguished Karl Johnson) would appear to be a writer or at any rate a teacher, since he is surrounded by books from the London library. Just the books — nothing so revealing as furniture or a flat that might locate him in any other way. The other principal is his bisexual lover, a flamboyant golden boy (Bill Nighy) in a performance of superbly sustained total neurosis who sleeps with anything that moves in the hope that it might also look after him.

In a sparse and staccato poetic language Gill has written a sequence of fine, bitchy, waspish duologues about men in love, though not necessarily always with each other.

DOONESBURY

Doonesbury comic strip panels with dialogue and illustrations.

Dining Out

Dining Out restaurant guide listing various establishments in Paris with addresses and phone numbers.

HERE DORSEY

of Paris workmanship. Clothes were made to perfection with the richest brocades, laces, satins, taffetas and velvets. Embroideries were literally out of this world.

Men should watch out. The gutsy gold digger is out on the prowl in Ungaro's collection. He brought back the sultry female, with shoulders, hips and lots of leg. Always a dangerous coquette, his woman walks with swinging hips, wiggling her derriere unashamedly. Otherwise, there is no way she could handle the stacks of ruffles, convoluted peplums, bustles and bows that Ungaro attached to literally every garment. This is clearly a case of the woman wearing the dress and not the other way around.

Faithful to his style, the designer kept the peplum suit, dramatic leg-of-mutton sleeves and cute little draped dresses. But he pushed all these to the limit, going beyond the beyond with admirable abandon.

Nothing was low-key. The peplum suit featured three or four sets of ruffles, some of them twisted around and around in strong ripples. The same exaggeration could be found in collars, stacked two and three deep, and in pockets featuring several layered tabs.

With virtually no daytime clothes, his collection was dedicated to salon creatures and not to career girls. Even cashmere and woolen outfits were so elaborate that they were clearly labeled "for leisure."

Ungaro showed lots of long, modified dandy jackets, dipping in back and often adorned with a man's vest. These were brilliantly cut and a reminder that this designer's original talent was as a tailor.

The beginning was in grays and blacks, but the result was not sad because of the enormous variety in fabrics. Ungaro assembled several shades of black and gray until the end result was almost as potent as color. Black velvet touches, which were literally everywhere, provided a strong and rich look.

Advertisement for a liquor brand featuring a bottle and the text 'For special occasions. Like today.'

Large advertisement for AT&T featuring a woman's face and the text 'HOME IS AS CLOSE AS A PHONE.' Includes a table of international calling rates.

...AND IF I'M ELECTED, THIS WILL BE THE KIND OF COUNTRY WHERE NO LITTLE GIRL GOES WITHOUT TIGHTS!

ANY Q-Q-QUESTIONS? I'D BE HAPPY TO TAKE YOUR BEST SH-SH-SHOT, Y-PERSON!

OKAY, WHO THE HELL ARE YOU? WHAT DO YOU STAND FOR?

I OBJECT! THIS IS AN OUTRAGE! YOU'RE BANG-ERING MR. HEADREST! IN ALL MY YEARS ETC!

AND? MY LAWYER.

Table with columns for 'TO CALL FROM' and 'ACCESS CODE' listing rates for various countries like Japan, West Germany, Spain, and USSR.



Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Boeing	287 1/2	287 1/2	287 1/2	+ 1/2
IBM	272 1/2	272 1/2	272 1/2	+ 1/2
AT&T	267 1/2	267 1/2	267 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	257 1/2	257 1/2	257 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	257 1/2	257 1/2	257 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	257 1/2	257 1/2	257 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	257 1/2	257 1/2	257 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	257 1/2	257 1/2	257 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	257 1/2	257 1/2	257 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	257 1/2	257 1/2	257 1/2	+ 1/2

NYSE adv. volume	12,648,000
NYSE adv. volume	12,648,000
NYSE adv. volume	12,648,000
NYSE adv. volume	12,648,000
NYSE adv. volume	12,648,000
NYSE adv. volume	12,648,000
NYSE adv. volume	12,648,000
NYSE adv. volume	12,648,000
NYSE adv. volume	12,648,000
NYSE adv. volume	12,648,000

High	Low	Close	Chg.
1753 1/2	1743 1/2	1753 1/2	+ 10
1753 1/2	1743 1/2	1753 1/2	+ 10
1753 1/2	1743 1/2	1753 1/2	+ 10
1753 1/2	1743 1/2	1753 1/2	+ 10
1753 1/2	1743 1/2	1753 1/2	+ 10

Tuesday's NYSE Closing
Via The Associated Press

Advanced	100
Declined	100
Unchanged	100
New High	100
New Low	100

Close	Chg.
2125 1/2	+ 1/2
2125 1/2	+ 1/2
2125 1/2	+ 1/2
2125 1/2	+ 1/2
2125 1/2	+ 1/2

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Boeing	287 1/2	287 1/2	287 1/2	+ 1/2
IBM	272 1/2	272 1/2	272 1/2	+ 1/2
AT&T	267 1/2	267 1/2	267 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	257 1/2	257 1/2	257 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	257 1/2	257 1/2	257 1/2	+ 1/2

Class	Close	Chg.
Bonds	88.25	+ 0.05
Utilities	88.25	+ 0.05
Industrials	88.25	+ 0.05

Advanced	100
Declined	100
Unchanged	100
New High	100
New Low	100

Buy	Sales	NETT
24,953	42,885	1,488
24,953	42,885	1,488
24,953	42,885	1,488
24,953	42,885	1,488
24,953	42,885	1,488

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2518 1/2	2508 1/2	2518 1/2	+ 10
Transp	1027 1/2	1022 1/2	1027 1/2	+ 5
Utilities	1027 1/2	1022 1/2	1027 1/2	+ 5
NYSE	1753 1/2	1743 1/2	1753 1/2	+ 10
AMEX	2125 1/2	2120 1/2	2125 1/2	+ 5
NASDAQ	2125 1/2	2120 1/2	2125 1/2	+ 5

Class	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	365.3	362.7	365.7	+ 2.8
Utilities	118.0	116.5	118.0	+ 1.5
Transportation	29.3	28.7	29.7	+ 0.4
NYSE	1753 1/2	1743 1/2	1753 1/2	+ 10
AMEX	2125 1/2	2120 1/2	2125 1/2	+ 5
NASDAQ	2125 1/2	2120 1/2	2125 1/2	+ 5

Advanced	100
Declined	100
Unchanged	100
New High	100
New Low	100

High	Low	Close	Chg.
2125 1/2	2120 1/2	2125 1/2	+ 5
2125 1/2	2120 1/2	2125 1/2	+ 5
2125 1/2	2120 1/2	2125 1/2	+ 5
2125 1/2	2120 1/2	2125 1/2	+ 5
2125 1/2	2120 1/2	2125 1/2	+ 5

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Blue Chips Push Dow to Record

United Press International
NEW YORK — Spurred by strength in a handful of blue-chip companies, the Dow Jones industrial average soared to a record Tuesday as the stock market again confounded the skepticism that has greeted many of its recent advances.

The Dow rose 25.83 to 2,519.77, topping its previous record close of 2,510.04, set July 17. Advancing issues led declines ones by almost 3 to 2 among the 1988 issues traded.

About 172.6 million shares were traded, compared with about 152 million Monday.

Analysts said about 11 points of the Dow's gain could be attributed to three blue-chip companies: American Express, Boeing and Merck.

The Dow transportation index joined the industrials in the record-setting move, climbing 1.71 to 1,058.09, its fourth consecutive record.

Stocks opened higher, aided by steady bond prices, a higher dollar and pronounced strength in a handful of blue-chip issues.

Equities briefly sacrificed some gains when the bond market jittery about imminent huge Treasury refinancings, and the dollar slipped in mid-afternoon trading. Stocks quickly recovered, however, and advanced into record territory.

"The market keeps going up, surprising most analysts who keep thinking it's going to go down," said Harry Vilcek of Sutro & Co. in San Francisco.

"People are uncomfortable with the all-time highs," he said, "but at the moment, there is very little downside risk. August should be a

Blue Chips Push Dow to Record

burn-burner." Mr. Vilcek predicted that by early September the Dow will reach 2,600 or 2,700.

While three Dow components, Boeing, Merck and American Express, displayed special strength, weakness in such closely followed issues as IBM, Digital Equipment and General Motors supported widespread skepticism.

Trude Latimer, analyst at Josephthal & Co., said that in the week and a half since the Dow closed above 2,500 for the first time, trading had been marked by a "drying up of selling, rather than by aggressive buying."

Boeing was the most active NYSE-listed issue, soaring 7 1/2 to 53 1/2. Its directors said late Monday that they had adopted what is widely known as a poison-pill plan, reacting to reported plans by an investor, T. Boone Pickens, to acquire more than \$15 million of Boeing securities.

United Carbide followed, losing 1/4 to 28 1/2. American Express was third, climbing 1/2 to 36 1/2. The company said late Monday that its board authorized the repurchase over the next three years of up to 40 million common shares, or about 9.3 percent of the company's 429 million shares outstanding.

Merck jumped 3 1/2 to 18 1/2. The company boosted its quarterly dividend to 80 cents from 55 cents, approved additional purchases of its common stock and said it would consider a stock split at its November board meeting.

Other blue-chip issues gathered strength late in the session. AT&T closed at 31 1/2, up 1/2. General Electric rose 1/2 to 57 1/2. Kodak snapped on 2 1/4 to 90 1/2 and Bethlehem Steel jumped 1/2 to 18 1/2.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
294 1/2	294 1/2	AAP	1/2	100	10	10	294 1/2	294 1/2	294 1/2	+ 1/2
294 1/2	294 1/2	AAP	1/2	100	10	10	294 1/2	294 1/2	294 1/2	+ 1/2
294 1/2	294 1/2	AAP	1/2	100	10	10	294 1/2	294 1/2	294 1/2	+ 1/2
294 1/2	294 1/2	AAP	1/2	100	10	10	294 1/2	294 1/2	294 1/2	+ 1/2
294 1/2	294 1/2	AAP	1/2	100	10	10	294 1/2	294 1/2	294 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
294 1/2	294 1/2	AAP	1/2	100	10	10	294 1/2	294 1/2	294 1/2	+ 1/2
294 1/2	294 1/2	AAP	1/2	100	10	10	294 1/2	294 1/2	294 1/2	+ 1/2
294 1/2	294 1/2	AAP	1/2	100	10	10	294 1/2	294 1/2	294 1/2	+ 1/2
294 1/2	294 1/2	AAP	1/2	100	10	10	294 1/2	294 1/2	294 1/2	+ 1/2
294 1/2	294 1/2	AAP	1/2	100	10	10	294 1/2	294 1/2	294 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
294 1/2	294 1/2	AAP	1/2	100	10	10	294 1/2	294 1/2	294 1/2	+ 1/2
294 1/2	294 1/2	AAP	1/2	100	10	10	294 1/2	294 1/2	294 1/2	+ 1/2
294 1/2	294 1/2	AAP	1/2	100	10	10	294 1/2	294 1/2	294 1/2	+ 1/2
294 1/2	294 1/2	AAP	1/2	100	10	10	294 1/2	294 1/2	294 1/2	+ 1/2
294 1/2	294 1/2	AAP	1/2	100	10	10	294 1/2	294 1/2	294 1/2	+ 1/2

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1987

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MADISON AVENUE

Interbrand Meets Challenge Of Naming the Nameless

By PHILIP H. DOUGHERTY

NEW YORK — An Englishman named Murphy was working for Dunlop Tire in England when the challenge of naming a new product came up. His ad agency came up empty-handed and he couldn't find a special firm.

So John M. Murphy started one of his own, Interbrand. That was in 1973. Interbrand is now in nine countries including Britain, the United States, West Germany and Japan, charging the nameless \$30,000 to \$60,000 to fill the identity gap.

Interbrand's man in the United States is Charles E. (Chuck) Brymer, 27. He joined Murphy in 1985. On one wall of his New York office is the almost-mandatory shelf of clients' products, their names in plain sight, like Finesse from Helene Curtis; Clout paper towel from Kimberly-Clark; Magnum malt liquor from Miller Brewing; Bezuque light rum from Bacardi and the Spectra System for Polaroid.

Interbrand is certainly not alone in naming products. Agencies and new product companies get into it, as do graphics and identity firms, such as Linwood & Margulies, which has a special unit headed by Jack Walker. Name Lab in San Francisco is also a specialist. A Texas company, Sabnon Corp., produces a Namer computer program for do-it-yourselfers. McCann-Erickson bought one.

There is no wrong way to come up with a good name, Mr. Brymer says. With Interbrand, the naming process generally starts with a thorough briefing by the client.

Then six to eight panels are called together in various parts of the country. They are made up of creative people from outside the company, including English teachers, jingle writers and crossword puzzle fanatics. Interbrand also uses computers to generate names and staff copywriters frequently hone computer-generated names to fit strategies better. Legal specialists check on whether the names are already in use.

The company also has a computer full of names — almost 15 years' worth — that were dreamed up for past clients and never used.

Saatchi & Saatchi's vast holdings now include Jamison & Leary Advertising, an American specialty shop for advertising to black consumers. Jamison & Leary is a subsidiary of Saatchi's Backer Spielvogel Bates, which is itself the result of the recent merger of Backer & Spielvogel and Ted Bates Worldwide.

Jamison & Leary was founded three months ago by two black Bates executives who hearkened to a call from Donald M. Zuckert, the new Bates chief executive. He had announced that he welcomed new ideas.

Not that the idea didn't require a bit of selling on the part of Kathryn D. Leary, 35, president and chief executive, and Charles N. Jamison Jr., 34, executive vice president.

The new agency is announcing its first two clients: the Martini Regional Tourism Development Agency and Gazelle International, a French manufacturer of skin-care products.

People

- Winifred Barnes has been appointed senior vice president, management supervisor, at McCaffrey & McCall Direct Marketing, New York. Robert Kuperman will join Chiat Day, Los Angeles, as executive vice president and creative director.

Susan Chamberlin, Ellen W. Oppenheim, Elizabeth Rockwood and Sandy Mitchell were appointed senior vice presidents of Young & Rubicam, New York.

Carol Brady Blades has been named president and chief operating officer at Softness Group, a New York public relations firm, where she started in 1969 as an intern from New York University's journalism program.

BAA Soars on First Day

Stock Up 46% in Heavy Trading

LONDON — The price of shares in newly privatized BAA PLC, which runs Heathrow and six other British airports, jumped 46 percent in heavy trading Tuesday, its first day on the market.

The stock opened at 142 pence (\$2.27) on the London Stock Exchange, up sharply from its partly paid price of 100 pence. The stock closed at 146 pence, down from a trading high of 157 pence.

About 3.7 million shares changed hands in the first five minutes. By the close, 130 million shares had been traded, more than one-fifth of BAA's stock.

Investors selling off a maximum allotment of 100 shares during the morning were said to have made a profit of £22, after brokers' fees.

The government sold 500 million shares in BAA, formerly the British Airports Authority, to the public for a total of £1.3 billion.

About two million people bought shares. Small investors, those seeking up to 1,000 shares, were allocated up to 100 shares after the issue was oversubscribed by 10 times.

Investors paid £1 a share immediately and are to pay the remaining 145 pence next May. Departing from the custom in previous state sell-offs, the government also invited investors to apply for 126 million of the shares through individual tender offers.

That price subsequently was set at 283 pence, with £1 also payable now and the rest next year.

The seven stockbrokerage firms handling the BAA trading seemed to be coping with the volume, despite fears that they would be overwhelmed.

Britain has already sold off British Airways, British Gas, British Telecom and Rolls-Royce, the airplane engine maker.

Around 9.5 million Britons now own shares. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has pledged to sell off most of the remaining two-thirds of the former state sector.



Sir James Goldsmith on his yacht.

What's Jimmy Goldsmith Up to . . ? Decision to Sell Occidentale Stake Perplexes Markets

By Jacques Neher Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — What is Jimmy Goldsmith — Sir James Goldsmith, that is — up to now? That question had financial markets buzzing Tuesday in the wake of Sir James's stunning decision Monday to sell control of his cornerstone holding company, Générale Occidentale, to France's Compagnie Générale d'Electricité.

Could it be health problems? Malaise stemming from a failed takeover attempt? Has he tired of France and lost faith in the government's conservative program? Or is he simply preparing for another takeover try?

These and other questions were flying furiously Tuesday as the French press and the financial community tried to decipher his decision to sell most of his controlling stake in Générale Occidentale, a media and retailing conglomerate he founded 19 years ago, for an estimated 1 billion to 1.5 billion francs (\$167 million to \$250 million).

Through Générale Occidentale, Sir James controlled retailing, forestry and oil interests in the United States and, in France, media interests centered on

L'Express, the nation's leading news magazine, and Les Presses de la Cité, the country's second biggest book publisher.

Meanwhile, the Paris Bourse on Tuesday took a decidedly negative view of Générale Occidentale's sale. The stock fell 10 percent, to 1,130 francs (\$185), down from 1,250 francs on Monday.

Trading volume in the stock was expected to surpass Monday's extraordinary volume of 44,000 shares.

Jimmy Goldsmith has effectively pulled out of the capital of

Générale Occidentale and the market's reaction is brutal," said Pierre Michaux, an analyst with Sellier, a Paris stockbroker.

He and other analysts said that the mercenary Sir James gave the company its life, and they doubted that CGE would be able to replace his management skills.

"Here, Jimmy Goldsmith is regarded as a very, very strong personality," said Daniel Drembure, an analyst with Boscher, another Paris stockbroker. "He gave the company its dynamism. Whatever CGE plans to do with Générale Occidentale, its management will not have the character and presence of a Jimmy Goldsmith."

The stock's fall, he added, "can also be viewed as a vote of no confidence for CGE."

Though Générale Occidentale said that Sir James will retain his post of company chairman, many analysts believe he will serve only in an advisory capacity, and they expect him to resign that title altogether next year, after the presidential election.

Mr. Drembure said he believes that Sir James will remain close to the driver's seat until then "to guarantee the L'Ex-

García Proposes Takeover of All Banks in Peru

LIMA, Peru — President Alan García Pérez, calling Peru's financial system "the greatest obstacle" to his economic program, proposed Tuesday the nationalization of all banks and credit institutions in the country.

In an address before Congress, he said that all banking operations would be frozen while the legislature studied his proposal. Mr. García also announced the closing of 190 parallel exchange houses throughout the country and said that all dollar sales would be handled exclusively by banks.

Mr. García did not make clear how nationalization, if approved by Congress, would affect the six foreign bank subsidiaries with operations in Peru. Those are Bank of Tokyo Ltd., Citicorp Bank America Corp., Bank of London & South America Ltd., Banco Central de Madrid, and Chase Manhattan Corp.

But a government official said that the nationalization was intended to include the foreign banks. Congress is next scheduled to meet on Aug. 3, but is empowered to call an emergency session to study Mr. García's proposal.

Asserting that Peru was "completely respectful of the law and democracy," Mr. García said that all banks that are nationalized would receive compensation. His speech marked the second anniversary of the day he took office.

The 38-year-old populist said that the government was proposing nationalization because banks had discriminated against the rural poor in their lending practices and had contributed to the flight of capital out of the country.

"The financial system today in Peru is 'the greatest obstacle to the democratization of production and the accumulation of profits,'" Mr. García said.

He asserted that the takeover of the banks would end speculation in dollars and help funnel credit to productive sectors that are critical to the country's economic growth.

Mr. García, whose American Popular Revolutionary Alliance Party dominates the 240-seat Con-

U.K. Industry Sees Slower but Steady Growth

LONDON — Major British employers are optimistic that growth in production and orders will continue in the coming months, although the recent rapid pace will slow to a steady but sustainable rate, according to a survey issued Tuesday.

The quarterly report by the Confederation of British Industry noted that 45 percent of British companies were working below their output capacity, a lower percentage than at any time since 1974.

The CBI, an association of the nation's major industrial employers, said that businesses planned to significantly increase their capital investment.

The survey of 1,485 companies also allayed fears that inflation was rising with few respondents expecting large increases in domestic prices in the next four months.

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For Republic National Bank of New York, the relentless pursuit of excellence has achieved nothing less than excellent results.

Republic has grown to be the 11th largest bank in the United States in terms of shareholders' equity.



outgrowth of the strong beliefs of its founder and principal shareholder, Edmond J. Safra.

Republic is firmly committed to such sound, traditional banking practices as diversification



and the maintenance of a strong capital base.

The bank has always been highly selective in lending. It emphasizes very conservative activities, investing in safe and liquid assets and using its extensive expertise to trade profitably in precious metals, foreign exchange, bonds and bank notes.

Underlying every aspect of Republic National Bank's pursuit of excellence is a single, fundamental principle: the protection of depositors' funds.

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your personal finances. Republic's subsidiary in Luxembourg provides private banking clients with the protection of the stringent banking laws of that country, and experienced account officers who speak your language.

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Currency Rates

Table with columns for City, Currency, and Rate. Includes entries for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Tokyo, Zurich, and ECU.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Currency, Rate, and Source. Includes entries for Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chinese Yuan, Danish Krone, French Franc, German Mark, Hong Kong, India, Irish, Japanese Yen, Korean Won, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Riyal, Singapore, South African Rand, Swedish Krona, Swiss Franc, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkish Lira, U.A.R. Egyptian Pound, and Venezuelan Bolivar.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Source. Includes entries for Eurocurrency Deposits and Key Money Rates.

Key Money Rates

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Source. Includes entries for Discount Rate, Prime Rate, Federal Funds, Call Money, Treasury Bills, and Treasury Notes.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Yield, and Source. Includes entries for Merrill Lynch Ready Assets, 30-day average yield, and Telerate Interest Rate Index.

Gold

Table with columns for Location, Price, and Source. Includes entries for Hong Kong, Luxembourg, Paris, Zurich, London, and New York.

FIGURES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1986: TOTAL ASSETS: US \$ 16.8 billion SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY: US \$ 1.6 billion

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

Table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for stock name, price, and change.

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U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

July 28

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Grains

Table of grain futures prices including Wheat, Corn, and Soybeans.

Livestock

Table of livestock futures prices including Cattle and Hogs.

Currency Options

Table of currency options prices for various currencies.

Financial

Table of financial futures prices including Treasury Bonds and Treasury Bills.

Food

July 28

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

COFFEE C (NYCSE)

Table of coffee futures prices.

SUGAR (NYCSE)

Table of sugar futures prices.

COCONUTS (NYCSE)

Table of coconut futures prices.

ORANGE JUICE (NYCSE)

Table of orange juice futures prices.

PLATINUM (NYMEX)

Table of platinum futures prices.

PALLADIUM (NYMEX)

Table of palladium futures prices.

GOLD (COMEX)

Table of gold futures prices.

EUROPEAN CURRENCY (IMM)

July 28

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

BRITISH POUND (IMM)

Table of British pound futures prices.

GERMAN MARK (IMM)

Table of German mark futures prices.

Japanese Yen (IMM)

Table of Japanese yen futures prices.

Swiss Franc (IMM)

Table of Swiss franc futures prices.

Heating Oil (NYMEX)

Table of heating oil futures prices.

Crude Oil (NYMEX)

Table of crude oil futures prices.

Stock Indexes

Table of stock index prices including S&P 500 and NYSE Composite.

Commodity Indexes

Table of commodity index prices including Moody's and D.J. Futures.

Market Guide

Table of market guide information including various market indices and sources.

U.S. Treasuries

Table of U.S. Treasury bond and note prices.

DM Futures Options

Table of DM futures options prices.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table of S&P 100 index options prices.

Japan Firms May Soon Trade Foreign Futures

TOKYO — The Finance Ministry is likely to allow corporations resident in Japan to trade foreign financial futures, on their own accounts only, possibly in the first half of 1988, banking sources said.

Bonn Posts 0.7% Inflation Rate

BONN — West German consumer prices rose by 0.7 percent in the year ended June 30 after rising 0.2 percent in the year to May, provisional government figures showed Tuesday.

SCIENCE IN THE HT EVERY THURSDAY. A FULL PAGE ON RECENT DISCOVERIES IN SCIENCE AND MEDICINE

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris commodity prices including Sugar and Coffee.

London Commodities

Table of London commodity prices including Sugar and Coffee.

Dividends

Table of dividend payments for various companies.

Spot Commodities

Table of spot commodity prices including various metals and oils.

Company Results

Table of company earnings and results for various firms.

USX's Net Rose In 2d Quarter

PITTSBURGH — USX Corp., the steel and petrochemical company, said Tuesday that second-quarter net income jumped to \$149 million, or 50 cents a share, from \$114 million, or 40 cents a share, in the second quarter of 1986.

DM Futures Options

Table of DM futures options prices.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table of S&P 100 index options prices.

Equicorp Will Make A 1-for-3 Bonus Issue

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — Equicorp Holdings Ltd., an international investment company, said Tuesday that it was making a one-for-three bonus issue to thank shareholders.

London Metals

Table of London metal prices including Aluminum and Lead.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Mobil Profit Falls 48%, But Texaco, Chevron Up

NEW YORK — Mobil Corp., the second-largest U.S. oil company, reported Tuesday that its second-quarter earnings plummeted 48 percent...

Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy code on April 12. Chevron, with headquarters in San Francisco, had second-quarter earnings of \$344 million...

West Texas intermediate, the benchmark U.S. crude for immediate delivery, shot up by 83 cents Tuesday to \$21.32 a barrel on the New York Mercantile Exchange...

Second-quarter revenue was up 11 percent to \$13.5 billion. Mobil said gains in other sectors were more than offset by lower refining and market results...

Airbus Orders 376 GE Engines

EVENDALE, Ohio — General Electric Co. said Tuesday that Airbus Industrie, the European aircraft maker, had placed a \$2 billion order for engines...

Texaco, based in White Plains, New York, earned \$240 million, or 99 cents a share, in the second quarter, up from \$185 million, or 77 cents a share, in the quarter last year...

Monday, American Express shares rose \$1.50 to \$35.25 on the New York Stock Exchange. Tuesday, Amex was up a further 87.5 cents to \$36.125 at the close in active trading.

Amex Co. Sets 40 Million Share Buyback Plan

NEW YORK — American Express Co. has said it will buy back up to 40 million shares of its own stock, or 9.3 percent of the total outstanding, over the next two to three years.

NatWest's Pretax Profit Off 48%, Less Than Expected

LONDON — National Westminster Bank PLC, the largest of the four major British clearing banks, reported Tuesday a 48 percent fall in pretax profit for the first half of the year to £251 million (\$401.6 million).

The result, however, was better than had been expected by analysts, whose forecasts were around the level of £100 million. In the first half of last year, National Westminster, which is known as NatWest, posted profit of £482 million.

On Tuesday, NatWest shares closed on the London Stock Exchange at 762 pence, up from 750 pence at Monday's close. The other top banks are Lloyds Bank PLC, Midland Bank PLC, and Barclays Bank PLC.

Thyssen AG said Tuesday it would be able to pay a dividend for the year ended Sept. 30, 1987, despite losses in its steel division, where revenue fell 17 percent in the first nine months.

DUISBURG, West Germany — Thyssen AG said Tuesday it would be able to pay a dividend for the year ended Sept. 30, 1987, despite losses in its steel division, where revenue fell 17 percent in the first nine months.

Commerzbank attributed the fall in parent bank earnings to a 6.8 percent rise in operating costs to 1.23 billion DM, including a 6.9 percent rise in personnel costs to \$15.8 million DM.

Pickens' Boeing Move: Takeover or Profit?

Analysts See Quick Gain as Motive

NEW YORK — T. Boone Pickens has indicated an intention to acquire as much as 15 percent of Boeing Co., the aircraft maker said.

The notification by Mr. Pickens raised questions of whether he was preparing to make one of his first takeover attempts outside the energy industry.

Boeing, which also said its board had adopted anti-takeover provisions on Monday, said it had received notice, dated June 29, that Mesa Limited Partnership, an oil and gas concern controlled by Mr. Pickens, planned to acquire the Boeing securities.

Boeing is a company with lots of cash on its balance sheet, so it smells like a mugging to me," said one aerospace analyst. He said Mesa may only be seeking a quick gain.

Boeing was the most active share on the New York Stock Exchange on Tuesday at midday. It was trading at \$52.375, up \$5.75 from Monday's close.

Analysts noted that a 15 percent stake in Boeing would cost more than \$1.2 billion at current prices. Boeing has about 155.4 million shares outstanding.

Still, they cautioned that the Seattle-based aerospace company could become subject to a bid or an attempted breakup as a result of the Mesa filings.

Boeing's size alone doesn't mean it can't be done," said one analyst. But he said: "My experience with Hart-Scott-Rodino filings is that they're used by people who want to sell stock. They do this to create some excitement."

A takeover of Boeing, the world's premier producer of jet aircraft, would be the largest nonoil merger in U.S. corporate history.

But Thomas Lloyd-Butler of Montgomery Securities said the likelihood of success in a takeover bid for Boeing was slim.

"Boeing is a major asset to the U.S.," he said. "They produce airplanes better and faster than anyone in the world, and the reason they can do it is they have tremendous resources, including all that cash, which they generously redeploy into their business."

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T. Boone Pickens

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Down Slightly in Dull Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — After exhibiting some strength in the Far East and Europe, the dollar closed fractionally lower Tuesday in what one dealer described as "deadly dull" trading.

It was "a meaningless day," said Gopalan Nair, vice president of foreign exchange at Drexel Burnham Lambert.

Analysts should "not read too much into the rate movements on the day," he said. "There is no interest in what's going on."

In New York, the dollar closed at 1.8535 Deutsche marks, down from 1.8560 on Monday; at 150.20 yen, down from 150.65; at 1.5335 Swiss francs, down from 1.5390; and at 6.1700 French francs, down from 6.1750.

The dollar also was lower against the British pound, which closed at \$1.6035, against \$1.5985 Monday. Mr. Nair said that the market was "very sluggish" around current levels, with the dollar locked in a range of 1.84 to 1.87 DM.

Mr. Nair said the market was awaiting Thursday's data on the U.S. government's main gauge of future economic activity, the index of leading economic indicators.

Table with columns: Currency, Rate, Change. Includes Deutsche mark, Japanese Yen, Swiss franc, French franc.

Market estimates place the June increase in the index at 0.5 percent, down slightly from the 0.7 percent rise in May.

That would be "a moderately decent number," Mr. Nair said. And "if the number comes in line with expectations, there should be no net change in the dollar."

In London, the dollar closed mostly higher but little changed after a quiet day of featureless trading, dealers said.

The dollar is not expected to show much movement for the next few days, they said. "The market is just thrashing about for now," said a British dealer.

In London, the dollar ended at 1.8570 DM, up from 1.8545 Monday, but slightly off the day's highs. The dollar was unchanged against the yen, at 150.35. It closed at 1.5385 Swiss francs, up from 1.5377 Monday, and at 6.1720 French francs, slightly up from 6.1700 on Monday.

However, the dollar was lower against the pound, which closed at \$1.5990, against \$1.5985 Monday. Some dealers said they felt that the response to next week's U.S. Treasury refunding would probably prompt some movement in the dollar.

The pound, meanwhile, was little changed at the slightly lower levels it reached after last week's disappointing trade figures for May. It closed on a basis point higher on the day at 72.6 on its trade-weighted index.

The trade figures had appeared to justify fears of an overheated economy, dealers said. But a quarterly report of the Confederation of British Industry, released Tuesday, which was optimistic on growth and production, had gone some way toward calming those fears, they said.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.8575 DM, up from 1.8505 on Monday, and in Paris at 6.1820 French francs, up from 6.1600.

The dollar closed in Zurich at 1.5415 Swiss francs, up from 1.5345. (UPI, Reuters)

Rise of Interbank Dealing Worries BIS

By Carl Gewirtz, International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The rapid expansion of international operations among banks in the wholesale interbank market over the past two years could jeopardize the stability of the world's banking system, the Bank for International Settlements said Tuesday.

The BIS is the Basel-based institution that is owned by the world's leading central banks and that monitors the cross-border operations of commercial banks.

"It is important that the market's future development should be carefully monitored, from both the macro-economic and the prudential points of view," the BIS warned in its report reviewing developments in the first three months of this year.

The size of the interbank market is estimated by the BIS at \$2.2 trillion, up from \$1.3 trillion two years ago. The market, in operation since the mid-1960s, surpassed the \$1 trillion level only in the fourth quarter of 1983.

The official concern over the increase appears less directed at the type of business it may generate — transforming short-term borrowings into longer-term assets — than at the degree of international banking integration the numbers imply.

That means that a serious difficulty with the enormous amount of daily business passing through the international settlements system or a failure of any one bank could have a ripple effect on banks throughout the world.

The BIS is not calling for expanded monitoring or data collection, but rather cautioning that any

sector that is growing so fast needs to be closely monitored. The expansion in the interbank market in the first quarter, in fact, slowed by more than twice as much as accounted for by normal seasonal developments. New business expanded \$48 billion, a quarter of the increase registered in last year's final quarter but still almost double the pace of the year-earlier first quarter.

The BIS cites four reasons to explain the rapid expansion of the interbank market since mid-1985: • The widening of current-account imbalances among the major developed countries and the related increase in capital flows across borders "in which interbank transactions played a significant part."

• The large purchases by banks of international securities, both as underwriters and for their own portfolios, also usually financed in the interbank market.

• Hedging or assumption of specific risk exposures with respect to interest rate and exchange rate movements.

• The depreciation of the dollar, which meant that banks whose capital was denominated in other currencies had more scope for expanding business in dollars.

By last year, Japanese banks accounted for more than half the increase in interbank business, due to a series of regulatory changes — including the opening of the Japan offshore market — as well as the intense competition among banks for growth.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table with columns: Company, 1987, 1986, 1985. Includes British, Canada, United States, and other international companies.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Continental Illinois Gets New Chief

By Arthur Higbee, International Herald Tribune

Continental Illinois Corp., parent of Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Co., has named Thomas C. Theobald chairman and chief executive.

Mr. Theobald, 50, a vice chairman at Citicorp, will replace John E. Swearingen, 68, who is stepping down after helping return Continental Illinois to stability following its collapse and a \$4.5 billion government bailout in 1984.

Mr. Theobald will also be chairman and chief executive of the banking subsidiary, replacing William Ogden, 60. The New York Times said Mr. Ogden was, in effect, being forced out.

Mr. Theobald's appointment is expected to provide Continental Illinois, the 14th-largest U.S. bank with \$32.8 billion in assets, with a strategic plan that would try to restore its role as one of the Midwest's major financiers.

In his most recent post in 27 years with Citicorp, Mr. Theobald, as head of Citicorp Investment Bank, helped raise revenues dramatically. He took over the investment bank after losing the race to John S. Reed to succeed Walter B. Wriston as Citicorp's chairman and chief executive.

Citicorp named Michael A. Callen, 46, a group executive, to succeed Mr. Theobald. But Mr. Theobald faces an uphill battle at Continental Illinois. It continues to be a laggard performer because its core business of lending to multinational corporations is unprofitable. While other "whole-sale" banks, such as Manufacturers Hanover and Chase Manhattan, have responded by building investment banks, Continental Illinois has been too busy trying to recover from its crisis to establish a meaningful presence there.

Fluor Corp., the Irvine, California-based engineering and mining conglomerate, said John A. Wright, its president and chief operating officer, had resigned to lead a group bidding for the company's St. Joe Gold subsidiary, which is up for sale. St. Joe's book value is \$123 million. Mr. Wright, 44, said he was resigning "to avoid any possible conflict of interest."

Communications Satellite Corp. said that Marcel P. Joseph was resigning as president after two years of restructuring Comsat. His resignation also follows the decision by Comtel Corp., the Atlanta-based telephone company, to back out of a merger with Comsat. Mr. Joseph, 52, became Comsat's president and chief operating officer in 1985. Comsat's regulated business sells access to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (Intelsat) to U.S. companies. Analysts said Mr. Joseph had been hired to steer Comsat's unregulated business, selling off the unprofitable ones.

la Cité, which Occidentale took control of last fall, effectively depriving Sir James of the direct control to which he has been accustomed. She predicted that Mr. Goldsmith could eventually "go to battle" with Robert Hersant, who owns Le Figaro and some two dozen other publications, as well as a large stake in France's fifth television channel, La Cinq.

Sir James lost out to Mr. Hersant earlier this year in a bid to acquire the concession for La Cinq.

LUXFUND SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'INVESTISSEMENT Valeur nette d'inventaire an 27-7-87 U.S. \$121.68

Asia Pacific Growth Fund Weekly net asset value on 24-7-1987 U.S. \$4.91 Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

International Business Opportunities

Protected Off Shore Investment offers high tax free return on capital invested with Swiss bank

Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers in 164 Countries Around the World

Blackie's House of Beef

The Carlyle Hotel

JIMMY: Sale of Occidentale Stake Perplexes Markets

(Continued from first finance page) Sir James' remarks didn't slow down the rumor mill. One analyst suggested that Sir James may have "parked" his Occidentale holdings in CGE's friendly hands with the right to reacquire them later, giving him, in effect, a loan with which to pursue other interests.

"I've heard everything since yesterday," said Mr. Michaux at Seliger. Sibylle Savelli, an analyst with François Dufour-Kervin, said the Express group this fall would be taken under the wing of Presses de

la Cité, which Occidentale took control of last fall, effectively depriving Sir James of the direct control to which he has been accustomed. She predicted that Mr. Goldsmith could eventually "go to battle" with Robert Hersant, who owns Le Figaro and some two dozen other publications, as well as a large stake in France's fifth television channel, La Cinq.

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FRANCE: Debunking Suspicions of a National Decline

(Continued from Page 1) French industrial group, its workers in France receive more pay on the average, 103 francs (\$16.72) an hour, for fewer hours worked, 1,520 hours a year, than in any of its overseas units.

percent by the year's end, up from 2.2 percent last year. It predicted that unemployment would reach 12 percent next year, representing 1.3 million jobs and one of the highest rates in the West.

At the same time, the government reported that the trade deficit in the first six months of this year widened to 19.6 billion francs, more than double the figure for the first half of 1986, as imports surged and exports fell.

To foreign observers, France's bout of teeth-grashing seems more than a little puzzling, if not completely overwrought.

Even considering such dismal statistics, however, France has been faring no worse than other major industrial nations.

And the debate has tended to mask some encouraging signs of recovery. France's inflation rate, for example, is half its rate of three years ago, wage costs are slowing and corporate profits, long the most moribund in Europe, have been soaring.

"France's performance, while not brilliant, has not been all that bad," said a staff economist for the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, the Paris-based agency that compiles comparative national statistics on

industrialized Western countries. "There may be a current slowdown, but it won't last."

Nor, according to OECD statistics, is France in any imminent danger of losing its ranking as the West's No. 4 economic power to Italy. Last year, France's gross domestic product amounted to \$705 billion, \$126 billion more than Italy's GDP and \$160 billion ahead of

"France's ranking as fourth among industrialized nations has remained steady for two decades, and seems likely to remain there, the OECD economist said."

Senior OECD economists said that the French, perhaps because of their emotional investment in the debate, have failed to understand that what they are going through now is an inevitable backlash linked to prior economic policies, and not a fundamental decline.

Historically speaking, these economists note, France was late in starting the "structural adjustments" — economic buzzwords for inflation medicine — that most Western countries swallowed after the oil shocks of 1974 and 1979.

Thus, from 1973 through 1979, the French economy kept expanding at an average annual rate of 3.2 percent, well ahead of the European Community's 2.4 percent average and the 2.6 percent rate in the United States.

By the time the Socialists came to power in 1981, France's growth was already slipping into recession, unemployment was rising and prices climbing at a rate of nearly 11 percent.

The Self-Indulgent French

PARIS — The French are not lazy, says François Dalle, author of an official report on employment in France, but "we have given ourselves too much."

Mr. Dalle, president of the preliminary group, L'Oréal, says excessive vacations and absenteeism put the French at a disadvantage in comparison with countries such as Japan and the United States.

"I understand very well the desire to reduce the hours of work," he said, "but like disarmament, you have to do it at the same time as all the others, and not before the others."

In his report, "Pour Développer l'Emploi," prepared for the minister of social affairs and employment, Mr. Dalle warned that France has been living beyond its means, and that the cost of production has risen faster than the increase in productivity.

"I wouldn't call the French lazy," he said, "but their ideological system leads them to believe that to reduce unemployment, it is necessary to reduce the hours of work. This is absolutely not true."

"In cases where we are in direct international competition, I believe we have to submit to equal conditions of competitiveness, not only in hours of work but also in absenteeism and quality of work," he said.

He agreed that in jobs not involving international competition — such as driving a metro train or working in a hospital — there would not be so much need to compete on international terms.

This, he suggested, could lead to two levels of pay, which is what he said was happening in America, where generally lower paid service industries have developed to a far greater extent than in France.

Moulinex Seeks a Clue to Its Future

By Axel Krause International Herald Tribune ALENCON, France — Executives recall how in the 1960s, Jean Mantelet, the founder of Moulinex SA, would greet workers with a handshake as they entered his plant here and thank each one for helping the company become Western Europe's largest and most profitable maker of small kitchen appliances.



Jean Mantelet, the founder of Moulinex SA.

Two decades later, if the French were to choose a symbol of their industrial decline, it might be Moulinex, which is as ailing and troubled as Mr. Mantelet himself. Consider the following:

• Sales volume during the first three months of this year fell by 17 percent from a year earlier. The decline followed a stagnant sales performance in 1986, when revenue was 3.37 billion (\$547.1 million) francs.

• Moulinex posted its last net profit, of 54 million francs, in 1984. A 25 million franc loss in 1985 widened to 238 million francs last year.

• Most of the company's 18 plants, five of which are situated outside France, are operating below full capacity. Investment in plant and equipment has virtually halted, partly as a result of overcapacity and partly because of fierce competition.

• Financial analysts, bankers and distributors of Moulinex products in Western Europe and the United States have expressed skepticism about the company's future despite a determined recovery effort launched by a management team several months ago.

Moulinex, with its line of 100 products ranging from mixers, coffee makers, irons and toasters to microwave ovens, had been one of France's major success stories. Its name once was nearly as well-known as Gaultoise cigarettes and the Deux Chevaux automobile.

Its current predicament is by no means unique in France. Many small and medium-size family-controlled companies are being squeezed by falling sales and rising losses as domestic competition and imports increase dramatically.

with an iron hand, refusing to delegate managerial responsibility and to lay off workers.

"He just did not have the courage to let people go," Mr. Roger said, "and then new companies came along, with similar and better products."

Mr. Mantelet, who will turn 87 in August, suffered a severe stroke this year and is under constant medical care. He controls about 65 percent of the firm's shares and refuses to sell them to outsiders. His closest relatives reportedly are not interested in running the company.

Since April, under the pressure of bankers, the day-to-day running of the company has been delegated to Roland Darneau, 59, a U.S.-trained executive who joined the company in 1968 and has launched an ambitious and widely admired recovery program.

With the help of other executives, Mr. Darneau has cut back sharply on a work force that currently totals about 9,000 people. Huge inventories of kitchen appliances have been reduced, along with investments.

Tuesday's OTC Prices MASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

Table with 12 columns: High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in 1986, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in 1986, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

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Japan Considers Easing Bank Rules On Loan Reserves

Agency France-Press TOKYO — Japan is considering allowing its financial institutions to set aside more reserves against doubtful loans extended to debtor countries, the financial daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported on Tuesday.

The daily said the Japanese Finance Ministry initially planned to expand taxable loan-loss reserves and raise the ceiling on tax-free reserves.

Under the current system, Japanese banks are permitted to set aside up to 5 percent of their outstanding loans to problem debtor countries to cover possible losses on those loans.

Alarmed by the deteriorating Third World debt situation, however, the ministry has decided to increase taxable loan-loss reserves to 10 or 15 percent from the middle of September, the newspaper said.

The ministry also plans to allow Japanese financial institutions to write off bad loans to the governments of North Korea and Vietnam, the daily said.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect local transactions elsewhere.

SPORTS

Twins Save Best for Last As 2 Homers, an Outfield Strike Defeat Mariners

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches SEATTLE — The save put next to Jeff Reardon's name in the box score Monday night after the Minnesota Twins beat the Seattle Mariners, 4-3, rightfully belonged to Kirby Puckett.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

led off with a single and Dan Gladden walked. Then Lombardozzi finished Langston with a three-run homer to tie the score at 3.



Will Clark of the Giants, caught trying to steal second, couldn't outpace the Dodgers' shortstop, Dave Anderson.

England's Davies Defeats Carner, Okamoto in U.S. Open Golf Playoff

Davies: She Swings, And the Earth Shakes

By Dave Anderson New York Times Service

EDISON, New Jersey — At the U.S. Women's Open, the 17th hole flows out to an up-slope, leveled off, then dips into a swale in front of a green surrounded by three bunkers.



Laura Davies: Longest of the long hitters.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

EDISON, New Jersey — Laura Davies of Britain rolled in two straight long birdie putts on the back nine Monday to pull away from JoAnne Carner of the United States and Ayako Okamoto of Japan and win the 42d U.S. Women's Open golf tournament by two strokes in an 18-hole playoff.

Decade-Old World Record Falls to U.S. Swimmer, 15

FRESNO, California — Fifteen-year-old Janet Evans broke by two seconds Monday the world record in the women's 800-meter freestyle at the U.S. Long Course National Swimming Championships.

Cordero's Milestone a Millstone

NEW YORK — These are not the best of times for Angel Cordero Jr. Sunday night, celebrating the 25th anniversary of his first victory as a New York jockey, he choked on a baked ham at a local restaurant.

Victory Streak Ends at 29

The longest winning streak in professional baseball history came to an end at 29 games Monday night when the Salt Lake Trappers of the Pioneer League were beaten, 7-5, by the Billings Mustangs.

SCOREBOARD

Tennis

Davis Cup AMERICAN ZONE SEMIFINALS Brazil def. Chile, 3-2; Costa Rica, 3-0; Ecuador, 3-0; Mexico, 3-0; Peru, 3-0; Spain, 3-0; United States, 3-0.

Baseball

Monday's Line Scores AMERICAN LEAGUE Chicago 8-7 Detroit 7-9 Houston 7-10 Kansas City 7-8 Minnesota 7-6 Oakland 7-6 Toronto 7-6 Texas 7-6

Transition

BASEBALL American League BOSTON—Recalled Red Woodard, pitcher, from Pawtucket, International League.

Major League Standings

Table showing Major League Standings for American League and National League, including teams like New York, Detroit, Toronto, etc., with columns for W, L, Pct., GB.

Shilton Versus Dassaev: Similar Goals Across a Wealth of Divide

ROB HUGHES

LONDON — Peter Shilton and Rinat Dassaev are giants of the same trade but worlds apart. They rank among the finest soccer goalkeepers of all time. They are the last lines of defense, singularly charged with keeping the ball out of a net eight feet (2.44 meters) high and eight yards (7.32 meters) wide.

The Riva Black Corsair: A \$2 Million Zoom-Along

By Angus Phillips

WASHINGTON — If a man is measured by his wake, Charlie Plumly is quite a guy. Not that he is finished with this world yet. His wake was just temporary as he recently broomed down the Potomac at 32 knots, pulling the river behind him in a mountain of sidewater.

BLANCPAIN

Now about that wake. Plumly, a retired U.S. Navy captain, is a wonderful skipper. But he has the powerboat's disease, a childlike glee at leaving chaos behind him. The Riva Black Corsair nubs the senses. Schussing along at 30-plus knots with enough power to pull 100 water-skiers, the engines are muted in a mild and satisfying roar over which normal conversation is possible.



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OBSERVER

Pugnacious President

By Russell Baker
WASHINGTON—Ladies and gentlemen, the Scrapper of the United States!

Scraper: Quiet, you miserable hacks, or I'll climb down there and button your gobs for you. We'll go right to questions, so start punching.

Question: Sir, for years the country has called you the Great Gipper of the United States. Do you think scrappers will object to calling you the Scrapper?

A: Nobody important, just the usual gang.

Q: Could you tell us, sir, who "the usual gang" is?

A: The Congress, dummy. Plus you media well-poisoners who've created the impression I'm out of touch just because I didn't know every detail of this Teapot Dome business.

Q: With respect, Mr. Scrapper, don't you mean the Iran-contra business? The Teapot Dome scandal, sir, happened 60 years ago.

A: Here you are, with a chance to hear the truth straight from the Scrapper of the United States, and you ask a show-off question like that. I ought to have Ed Meese give you a knuckle sandwich. Anybody here have a serious question?

Q: Mr. Scrapper, sir, your new combative policy suggests you are deliberately trying to get into fights you can't win, and particularly with the Congress. Some people, sir, say your aim is to avoid becoming a lame duck, but isn't it better to be a lame duck than a stuffed turkey?

A: What combative policy? I'm talking about, chump? Just because you media grand-and-flea brigades say I'm trying to pick fights with Congress doesn't mean it's so.

Q: If you are not trying to start fights with Congress, sir, what about these reports that you secretly ordered the CIA to install a poo-poo cushion in the speaker's chair of the House of Representatives occupied by Democratic Congressman Jim Wright?

A: There was nothing secret about it. I gave the speaker warning that unless he acted sensibly on taxes and the deficit I'd use every weapon at my command to bring him into line. Yet he persisted in trying to solve the deficit by enacting new taxes instead of doing away with the federal government,

except, naturally, the Pentagon and White House.

Q: You don't agree then, sir, with those who say the poo-poo cushion was a particularly brutal way of putting pressure on Speaker Wright?

A: Brutal? You want brutal? I could have had Meese put a grand jury on him.

Q: As you know, sir, engineers trying to remove the cushion from Speaker Wright's chair report that it is made of strange new materials and also appears to be immovable. Can you tell us, sir, something about this apparently marvelous new poo-poo cushion?

A: Since that data is classified, Secretary of Defense Weinberger won't let me look at it. He says I might remember something about it and cause great harm to national security if I should fall into enemy hands and break under torture.

Q: On another matter, sir: your nomination as Judge Bork to the Supreme Court—was it true, as opponents of the appointment say, you chose him because you have assurances he will be willing to restore slavery, bring back the days when women's place was in the home and decline spending by any federal agency except the Pentagon unconstitutional?

A: What an airhead question! Take a good look at Judge Bork if you want to know why I picked him. He is a six-footer, packs a lot of weight and is only about 60 years old. O.K., 60 is no spring chicken, but it's still young enough to duke out an 81-year-old like Ollie Wendell Holmes.

Q: Sir, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes left the court 55 years ago. Perhaps it's Justice William Brennan you want duked out by Bork?

A: William Brennan—isn't that my secretary of education or something?

Q: William Bennett, sir, is your secretary of education. William Brennan is an 81-year-old Supreme Court Justice. Oliver Wendell Holmes was a Justice who served until he was over 90.

A: O.K., that cuts it, Mr. Miss and Mrs. Know-it-all. You know all the answers, so clear out before I kick you out. (Heated exit.)

Nancy, how am I supposed to keep all these Ollies sorted out?
New York Times Service



The Vanishing Movie Palaces

By D.W. Dunlap
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Without sweeping searchlights, white-gloved ushers, mighty Wurlitzer organs — indeed, without any fanfare or protest or notice at all — Broadway is losing almost every vestige of its movie-going past.

The Strand Theater at 47th Street has just been demolished. This 3,500-seat movie palace, designed by Thomas W. Lamb, opened in 1914 under the direction of S.L. Rothapel, the impresario best known as Roxy. Although its interior had been divided, the theater (most recently known as the RKO Warner Twin) had a rather noble facade of three-story-high Corinthian pilasters stretching along Broadway.

Even when the shells remained, the old movie palaces had been diminished by being carved up. "People have no idea what they used to be like," the preservationist Brendan Gill said. "There's a system of estacotons that you penetrate at different levels, getting fugive glimpses, without any real sense of how these enormous spaces came about. It's like Gibbon wandering through Rome: 'What great civilization must have built these things. What pygmies we are compared to them.'"

Why, then, were there no words of protest as movie theaters met the wrecking ball? Said Lester Beckman, the executive director of the New York Landmarks Conservancy: "The preservation community has been so focused on legitimate theaters that we've taken the cinemas for granted. They have not been a priority."

There are some exceptions to the rule of neglect and demolition. One shining example is the Embassy Theater at 46th Street, a 62-year-old house designed by Lamb, where brass doors still gleam and crystal chandeliers still sparkle, where red curtains still part as the feature begins. It has murals and marble and leaded-glass exit signs.

Guild Enterprises not only maintains the Embassy, but favors the landmark designation that it may receive one day. "I must admit that I get a great deal of joy whenever I walk in there," said Elson.

Elson represents the third generation of a family with close ties to Broadway. His maternal grandfather, Herbert J. Krapp, designed many theaters, including the Central, at 47th Street. His father, Norman Elson, has managed theaters since 1932, including the Central.

By coincidence, the Central is now operated (as the Movieland) by another third-generation concern, B. B. Moses Enterprises. B. B. Moses Jr., president of the company, said there were no immediate development plans at the Movieland site.

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PEOPLE

White House Medicine

You might think that the president of the United States gets the best medical attention anyone can receive. But you wouldn't get an agreement from Dr. Edward B. MacMahon, an orthopedic surgeon and amateur medical historian, and the writer Leonard Curry. In a new book, "Medical Cover-Ups in the White House," to be published by Washington's Farragut Publishing Co., they contend that the president's medical treatment often has ranged from questionable to downright incompetent. Maybe that's why someone at the White House, nearly a year ago, ordered a copy of the still-incomplete book. Now completed, a White House library for Presidents Woodrow Wilson, Warren G. Harding and Franklin D. Roosevelt failed to diagnose their patients' obvious symptoms of chronic and serious illnesses. Presidential illnesses cause sticky political problems, and the writers say that history is a guide: "When the president faces a serious health problem, the full truth will be kept from the public" and "even though a disability amendment has been added to the Constitution, cover-ups are still possible and a physically or mentally impaired chief executive can find ways to remain in office."

Sarah Ferguson, who seems willing to try almost anything, dressed in safety-helmet, coveralls and mask about boots before going 800 feet underground into the mine.
Luisa Gasté, a French songstress, said Tuesday that she had used a copyright infringement lawsuit over the popular song "Feelings." Gasté, 79, who has written songs for Billie Holiday, Marlene Dietrich and Yves Montand, said "Feelings" was really his song "Four Toes" which he published in 1956. He said that a federal court in New York last week awarded him part of the royalties for the song in the United States and Canada for the past three years, totaling about \$500,000. Gasté said "Feelings" was first performed in the United States in 1975 by Mavis Cheater, who contended that he had written the song and who was a defendant in the suit. The other defendant was the publisher of "Feelings," Fernand International Melodies, which is based in Brazil. Gasté said his songs were "my creations, my children." He thanked the jury, which he said "gave me back my baby." A French court previously had ruled in his favor.
Arveth Franklin, who climbed the pop and soul charts with his "Respect" in the 1960s to last year's "Freeway of Love," returned to her gospel roots to record an album at her late father's church. The Reverend Jesse Jackson joined Franklin on Monday night at New Bethel Baptist Church, founded by her father, the Reverend C. B. Franklin. Four thousand people gathered to hear Franklin record a live gospel album. She was backed by a 90-piece choir. Franklin's first recording was a gospel album she recorded at her father's church in 1956, when she was 14.
The former first lady Betty Ford is recovering at the Eisenhower Medical Center at Rancho Mirage, California, following carotid artery surgery last week, hospital officials said. The 69-year-old wife of former President Gerald Ford underwent a procedure Friday morning, but not before a visit to a gold mine in Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories. Feigie, the former

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